Top S. Koreans Join People's Fight

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WEATHER
Scattered Thunder Showers

Daily Worker

2-Star ★★ Edition

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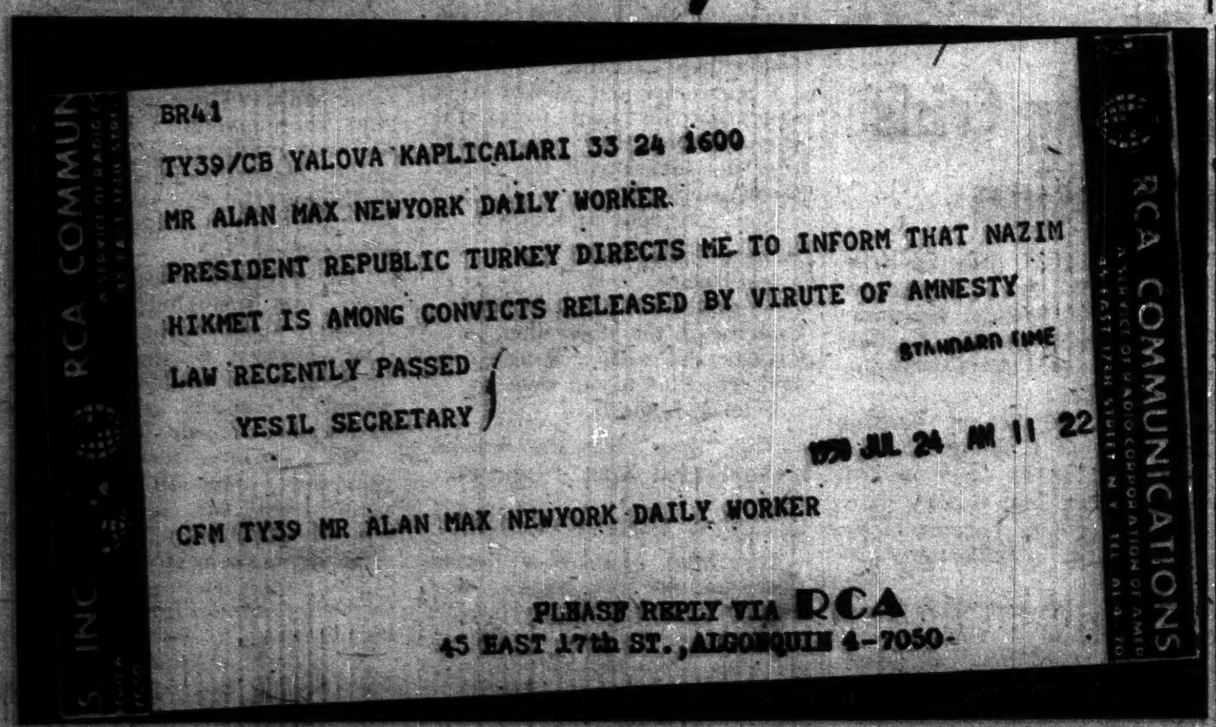
WIVES OF DOOMED NEGROES TO PLEAD WITH TRUMAN

See Pages 3 and 4

Nazim Hikmet, Jailed Turkish Poet, Freed



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MR ALAN MAX NEWYORK DAILY WORKER
PRESIDENT REPUBLIC TURKEY DIRECTS ME TO INFORM THAT NAZIM HIKMET IS AMONG CONVICTS RELEASED BY VIRUTE OF AMNESTY LAW RECENTLY PASSED
YESIL SECRETARY
STANDARD TIME
1950 JUL 24 AM 11 22
CFM TY39 MR ALAN MAX NEWYORK DAILY WORKER
PLEASE REPLY VIA RCA
45 EAST 17th ST., ALGONQUIN 4-7050

THE ABOVE CABLE came from the office of Turkey's president announcing Nazim Hikmet's freedom.

By Joseph North

Nazim Hikmet, Turkey's greatest poet, is free.

Hikmet's 12 years in prison are over, the president of Turkey cabled the Daily Worker yesterday.

This newspaper queried Turkey's new chief executive, Jelal Bayar, last Friday, by cable, if rumors were true that Hikmet—a Communist and one of the world's foremost writers—was freed. The following reply came from Yalova Kaplicalari, an official summer resort in Turkey:

"President Republic Turkey directs me to inform that Nazim Hikmet is among convicts released by virtue of amnesty law recently passed." The cable was signed "Yesil, Secretary."

The liberation of this "convict"—recovered by the entire Turkish people—constitutes a civil liberties victory of world magnitude, observers feel, and illustrates the tremendous power of progressive opinion internationally.

According to dispatches from Paris, the recently elected president had sponsored a political amnesty bill upon his assumption to office. A special clause specifically

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Plan Mundt Bill As Part of War Mobilization Act

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Supporters of the Mundt-Ferguson police-state bill said today they will try to tack the measure onto war mobilization legislation.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD) said the bill's supporters are prepared "to use every parliamentary device" to bring the measure to a vote in the Senate.

Mundt made the statement after Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Cal) asked whether Mundt had considered the possibility of attaching the Mundt-Ferguson bill as a "rider" to the war legislation President Truman has requested.

He assured Knowland the possibility has been considered.

"We will use every parliamentary device to bring the bill to a vote," he said.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In an hysterical effort to force passage of his fascist-like measure, Sen. Mundt today sought to blame Communists for a train wreck near Holland, Mo.

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., July 24 (UP).—A teen-age boy has admitted throwing the switch which caused a train derailment near Holland, Mo., yesterday, killing the engineer.

Profiteers Sob—Continue to Rob

—See Page 2

Profiteers Sob--And Continue to Rob

By Bernard Burton

If you swallow the yarns being spread by the big newspapers then you'd better start weeping for the Wall Street brokers, the big industrialists and merchants. It seems that they have been charging higher prices since the Korean crisis began—but they don't want to.

It's your fault. You, the consumer, have been forcing them to accept higher prices and greater profits, which, of course, is the last thing they want.

Even rightwing labor leaders have been spreading that story.

But the story is as phony as the tales used to justify the senseless spilling of American blood in Korea.

The price rise on textiles is a perfect example of the swindle being put over on the American people. There is actually a surplus of about five million bales of cotton in government warehouses, but the textile magnates are already yelling "shortage" and the department stores have been jacking up prices on finished goods.

ARTIFICIAL CREATION

There's a shortage all right, but it's an artificially made shortage, a scheme to hold back goods so as to raise prices still higher and then again blame the "public."

Even high school economics teaches that if there's a surplus, prices ought to go down. But the price of raw cotton advanced last week. Most of it was due to plain profiteering and speculation by the big brokers who trade in "futures."

That means that these brokers are betting that prices will go up still higher. They figure it's a pretty good bet with the textile owners playing along.

The textile companies have been deliberately withholding goods from the market. They have momentarily "withdrawn their offerings," is the way the financial papers put it.

The reason? You've guessed it. They're holding out for higher prices and creating "shortages."

IS IT "NATURAL?"

Some charitable people might say that the price rise is "natural," since there's a war for which to produce. But again Wall Street knows better.

The Journal of Commerce, for example, notes that "military spending, at this stage, will be primarily heavy goods spending—as we won't have to feed and clothe an army of world war proportions."

But that doesn't bother the DuPonts, who last week held up delivery of raw nylon until further notice. They're waiting until they can figure out how high a price they can get away with.

What all this amounts to is a double-edged squeeze by big business—a gouge of the workers while Wall Street keeps yelling for a wage freeze in the name of "patriotism" and attempts to bankrupt small business men.

That's always the end effect of artificially made shortages and of inflation.

The answer by labor should be a reopening of contracts for wage increases, now needed more than ever, and a demand that the huge government stocks of food and raw materials be put on the market to force prices down.

But, above all, it should be a demand to stop the intervention in Korea, which provided the spring board for the high-price squeeze.

100 S. Korea Leaders Join People's Fight

More than 100 top officials and members of the Parliament of the Syngman Rhee regime are now in Pyongyang, having gone over to the People's Democratic Republic, it was revealed yesterday. A Korean Central Telegraph Agency dispatch, forwarded from the Korean capital by the New China News Agency, said that a number of Rhee's former aides were in Pyongyang by July 18.

An Chai Hong, a member of Rhee's parliament, denounced the Truman-Dulles intervention, and pledged to "devote all my efforts to repulsing the attack of U.S. imperialism and to fight for a unified and independent fatherland."

Chyo Nab Ang, former leader of the Socialist Party in South Korea, called on all members of the puppet parliament to join the side of the people. He arrived in Pyongyang after the liberation of Seoul.

In a speech delivered in the capital, he pledged to lead all members of the Socialist Party in the struggle against Rhee and the armed intervention.

Mokpo, Naval Base In Southwest Tip of Korea, Liberated

The Korean People's Army liberated Mokpo, Namwon and Kwanju in its southernmost thrust of the fighting to date, it was announced yesterday. Mokpo is an important naval base some 90 miles southwest fo Taejon, almost at the southwest tip of Korea.

Other Korean units took Kwanju, 65 miles southwest of Taejon, and Namwon, 53 miles northeast of Kwanju, the Pyongyang Radio reported.

Korean guerilla operations were acknowledged by Gen. MacArthur in the vicinity of Mjuju, 10 miles southwest of Yongdong.

The Korean western drive threatened the MacArthur First Cavalry's rear, and his main supply base of Pusan, the southwest port which is 87 miles east of Namwon.

"VERY SERIOUS"

MacArthur took cognizance of the western drive by what he termed "roving bands", saying cryptically: "Measures being taken to contain or eliminate these roving bands cannot be disclosed at this time."

On the Taejon front, Maj. Gen. Hobart R. Gay declared that "the situation is very serious." MacArthur's command claimed to have "smashed" for the second straight day a Korean advance toward Kumchon on the Taejon-Pusan highway. Artillery exchanges continued throughout the night.

United Press dispatches from the MacArthur line along the Kum River acknowledged that South Korean guerillas were active in the rear of the First Cavalry positions.

The Pyongyang Radio said that anti-aircraf shot down one B-29 during a raid on Haeju on Sunday, and one in the attack on Pyongyang yesterday.

Growing Crisis In Housing

WASHINGTON, July 24, (UP)—Chairman W. Stuart Symington of the National Security Resources Board said today the housing field is one of the worst inflation trouble spots at present.

He told the Senate banking committee that building material costs have gone up seven percent since last year, and further sharp rises are threatened because of the impact of the mobilization program.

If the inflationary trend is not stopped, he said, it will "lead to more drastic curtailment of home-buying."

President Truman already has ordered Federal agencies to apply credit brakes to home building.

WALL STREET'S BRASS HAT:

The Elder Mac 'Civilized 'Em With a Krag'

By Art Shields (Second of a series)

General Douglas MacArthur, who sabered the bonus marchers, learned about atrocities from his father, the butcher of the Philippine war two generations ago.

His father, Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, the Military Governor of the Philippines, hanged 79 patriotic guerillas, burned down many villages and towns and administered the barbarous "water cure" torture to hundreds of prisoners.

The elder MacArthur's way of handling prisoners, who wouldn't talk was to pump them full of water till their bowels almost burst and then stamp the water out.

The process was then repeated again and again.

This son Douglas was educated in his father's bloody colonial ideals.

Old Man MacArthur's soldiers butchered the Filipinos to the accompaniment of the most vicious hate slogans.

I remember one stanza of a song that his men were still singing when they came back from the invasion of the South Pacific archipelago.

The song runs as follows:

"Damn, damn, damn the Insurrectos.
Cross-eyed, kakiak ladrones,
Underneath the starry flag,
Civilize 'em with a Krag
And return us to our own beloved homes."

The "Krag" was the Army's high-powered Krag - Jorgenson rifle.

WANTED INDEPENDENCE

Old Man MacArthur began the shooting war against the Filipinos in early 1899. He was a field general then. He began shooting when the Filipinos refused to recognize American rule and insisted on self-government. They had liberated their islands from Spain before the Americans landed in 1898 and set up their own republic.

The Philippine war took 126,000 American troops. It lasted six years and cost the United States $600,000,000.

It was a war for Naval bases, sugar plantations and for the gold mines in which Douglas MacArthur is interested today.

The war was denounced by millions of brave Americans and every political party except the Republicans demanded Philippine independence and peace.

The Filipinos, themselves, fought with desperate courage and skilled guerilla tactics.

SAVAGE TERROR

MacArthur's father struck back with savage terror. This terror increased when he became Military Governor in 1900. And the semi-official history of the war published by The Infantry Journal, Soldiers in the Philippines, by Col. William T. Sexton tells of his mass hangings of guerillas.

"He directed," said the history, "that Insurgents, who alternately took to the field and then returned to their barrios (neighborhoods) in civilian garb would, if capture, be subjected to a trial for murder. . . .

"As a result of these punitive provisions some 79 insurgents were tried for murder and hanged; 32 irreconcilables . . . were deported to Guam."

Many other captured guerillas were shot without trial, say other historians.

Butcher MacArthur, however, had trouble catching guerillas. He complained bitterly about the "reluctance of everybody

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Our Bombers Sow Hatred, Britons Warn

LONDON, July 24.—Air raids against Korean cities and Korean factories will bring a harvest of hatred against the United States, readers of the Times of London were told by Dr. Joseph Needham and his wife, biochemists who are well known in the United States.

Dr. Needham recently returned to London from China, where he headed the British Scientific Mission and served as counselor to the British Embassy.

He was also adviser to the Chinese Air Force Research Bureau, the Chinese Army Medical Administration and the Chinese National Resources Commission.

In a letter to The Times, the two scientists said in part:

"We are not concerned with the legal rights and wrongs of the proceedings now going on in Korea," they wrote. "What we are anxious to point out is that the Americans and their supporters have got themselves into a position in which they must seem in the eyes of the masses of Asia implacably opposed to the relief of their poverty and the advance of their science and technology.

"We fear that the whole present policy of the Occidental powers in East Asia is sowing a harvest of hatred which will ripen in years to come."

Dr. Needham has been a visiting science professor in biochemistry at Yale, Cornell and Stanford universities.

Truman Asks Snoop Setup to Gag Criticism of Korea War

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Truman today moved to crack down on any criticism of the war against Korea by urging all local police and individual citizens to report to the FBI information relating to "espionage, sabotage or subversive activities."

Top government officials have referred to criticism of the Korean war, signing or collecting of peace petitions calling for banning Atomic war as evidence of "subversive activity." There is no doubt that local police and so-called "patriotic organizations" rooting for war will see in the White House's statement an encouragement to attacks on all such criticism or peace activity.

NATIONWIDE SNOOP SETUP

Truman's request to all federal and state police and individuals includes approval of private letter writing to the FBI.

Private citizens with grudges, hates, or war hysteria are urged to write about their neighbors or shopmates if they suspect "subversive activity." Americans accused in such letters will not be permitted to confront their accusers.

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Wives of Doomed Negroes To Appeal to Truman Today

The wives of two framed Negroes will visit President Truman today to beg him to intercede with the governors of Mississippi and Virginia to halt the executions of their husbands, set for this week. Mrs. Josephine Grayson, wife of Francis Desales Grayson, one of the Martinsville Seven whose executions are to begin Friday, will make the appeal with Mrs. Rosalee McGee, wife of Willie McGee, who is to die Thursday in Mississippi.

GRAYSON
His Wife Plans Vigil

MRS. McGEE
Long Fight Reaches Climax

It was announced that the women will maintain a vigil outside the Blair House, the President's residence, in the event that he refuses to see them. They want the President to request Gov. Fielding L. Wright (Miss.), and Virginia Gov. John Battle, to delay the executions until real justice can be obtained.

Four of the Martinsville Seven will die on July 28 and three on Aug. 4 unless the executions are halted.

McGee and Grayson are among some 27 Negroes facing death as victims of lynch "justice." The white supremacists have largely substituted mass legal frame-up for outright lynching as a method of keeping the Negro people in subjection.

McGee, a veteran of World War II and father of four children, has been in jail for five years. Three times his life was saved by the Civil Rights Congress. Recently the Supreme Court refused to rule on the third conviction.

He was framed for the rape of Mrs. Troy Hawkins, of Laurel, Miss., who claimed that somebody attacked her while she was in bed with a sick child and her husband was sleeping in another bedroom nearby.

One of Mrs. Hawkins' neighbors, from whom the CRC tried to obtain an affidavit, has been spirited out of Laurel until after the date of execution.

The seven Martinsville men were arrested, tried and convicted in May, 1949, for the "rape" of Mrs. Ruby Floyd, a seller of second-hand clothing. No proof exists that she was raped.

Last March, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia upheld the death verdict and in May the Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Many Wire Appeals To Save Willie McGee

Protests from all over America and from Europe, too, are flooding the desk of Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi demanding that he stay the execution this Thursday of Willie McGee. One appeal was signed by many Broadway figures, including:

Myron McCormick and Martin Wolfson and other members of the cast of South Pacific; Olin Downes, music critic of the New York Times; Maurice Becker, artist; Jonas Rosenfield, vice-president of 20th Century Fox; Lucy Brown, pianist; Hilda Vaughn, actress; Lois Wheeler, stage and screen star; Miriam Solovieff, violinist; Wallace Ford, John Randolph and Florida Friebus and other members of the cast of Come Back Little Sheba; Julie Harris, star of Member of the Wedding, Henry Scott and other members of the same cast; Donna Keath, radio actress and David Alman, novelist. Other signers were: Dr. Allen Belenky; Stanley Faulkner, attorney; and Dr. Ralph Gundlach. The petition was sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

A special port membership meeting of the CIO National Maritime Union yesterday demanded a pardon for McGee. The NMU meeting, was called after a petition had been signed by 200 seamen.

New York CIO Shipyard Local 22 also wired Gov. Wright. Dozens of members chipped in a total of ten dollars to dispatch a huge telegram.

The Civil Rights Congress revealed that the World Federation of Democratic Youth, representing 70,000,000 young men and women in 74 countries, cabled the governor, "Vigorously protest frame-up death sentence of Willie McGee. Demand halt execution, immediate full pardon."

"In the name of over 33,000 members," said a cable from the Finnish Democratic Youth League, "we protest the scheduled excution of Willie McGee, father of four children. We demand a halt to the execution and ask that he be pardoned."

From England, the CRC received the following message, "Cable sent Governor behalf of McGee from National Council for Civil Liberties, Constitutional Engineering Union, Rev. Mercer Wilson, St. George Martyr Church."

A group of Ceylonese and East African students in London cabled Wright, "Strongly protest death sentence of Willie McGee. Demand immediate release."

NEW HAVEN, July 24.—More than 400 persons heard Mrs. Rosalee McGee speak at an outdoor

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Say U. S. Plans New Stooge In Indo-China

MOSCOW, July 24 (UP).—The United States is taking advantage of Emperor Bao Dai's trip to France to replace him with Ngo Din Diem as chief of the French-created Indo-Chinese state, Pravda reported today.

"Americans consider Bao Dai's further presence in Saigon inexpedient," Pravda said. It cited as its source a Paris correspondent.

Pravda said the U. S. military and economic mission, now in Indo-China, will recommend that dive bombers and fighter planes be sent to Indo-China.

The American mission has selected Ngo Din Diem to replace Bao Dai, it said, adding that he had been recommended by Francis Cardinal Spellman and Pope Pius XII.

Pravda described Ngo Din Diem as an "Indo-Chinese nationalist Catholic."

Strike Shuts B'klyn, Hoboken Todd Shipyards

The Todd shipyards in Brooklyn and Hoboken remained shut yesterday as Locals 15 and 39 of the CIO Shipyard Union stayed out for wage increases and pension demands. The workers struck at midnight Sunday despite a last minute request from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that they remain at work because "shipbuilding and ship repair at this time are vital to our armed forces."

The strike was announced Sunday after a joint meeting of officers of the locals was held at Local 15 headquarters in Hoboken.

The contract expired June 23, but it was extended for a month and negotiations were continued until last weekend. The union is seeking a wage increase of 11 cents an hour and pension of $100 a month at the age of 65 after 25 years service. The pension is similar to that won at the Bethlehem shipyards.

About 500 workers are employed at Hoboken and 900 in Brooklyn. The unions left a skeleton crew of maintenance men when they walked out.

Develop Serum for Scorpion Bites

PARIS, July 24 (UP).—The Pasteur Institute here announced it has developed a serum that has been 92 percent effective in preventing death after scorpion bites.

Wage, Manpower Controls on Way, Symington Hints

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, July 24.—W. Stuart Symington, czar of President Truman's war planning, hinted today that wage freezes and manpower controls are in the cards and will be put forward when Truman "thinks they are necessary."

Testifying before the Senate Banking Committee, Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, described the controls demanded by the President last week as only partial. Men only between the ages of 18 and 25 are being drafted now, he pointed out. "When we have all-out mobilization we will draft them up to 45 and 46," he said.

Meanwhile Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) told the Senate all personal income and corporation taxes should be increased 25 percent at once. The outlook for the U.S., he contended, is "semi-war," continuing for 10 years or longer, requiring an annual budget of 50-55 billion dollars. He said appropriations now being planned by Truman will mean an additional 15 billion dollars this year, not the 10 billion dollar figure the President mentioned.

"We face a new status of a semi-garrison state," said Taft. "We cannot have both guns and butter. . . . We have to give up some of our purchasing power heretofore available for domestic purposes in the form of taxation so it can be spent for war purposes."

Symington attempted, in his

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Methodist Federation Bids Truman Clear 'II'

WILBERFORCE, O., July 24.—A presidential pardon for the 11 convicted Communist leaders and all other political prisoners, was urged here by the Methodist Federation for Social Action. The federation's annual conference called for the defeat of the Mundt police-state bill.

The amnesty asked would cover conscientious objectors, members of the Hollywood Ten, the executive committee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and George Marshall, director of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship.

An attempt by a reactionary clique to remove the Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the federation, failed. At the concluding session, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, reelected president of the federation, praised the executive secretary. McMichael was given a rising vote of thanks.

London, New York Vie for Peace Names

The New York Labor Conference for Peace yesterday announced that it has challenged the London Peace Council to see which council gets a million peace signatures first. The challenge was sent to a huge London peace demonstration at Trafalgar Square, addressed among others by Ilya Ehrenburg, famed Soviet writer.

Londoners were informed of the peace rally scheduled in New York Aug. 2 at Union Square at 5 p.m. Representatives of scores of groups here last night mapped final plans for the demonstration.

In the cable to London, the Labor Conference revealed that the Brooklyn division has challenged the city of Glasgow to a peace petition race.

A report will be given the rally by a national labor delegation to Trygve Lie.

The unionists will visit Lie's office this afternoon, following an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

Ehrenburg told the London peace conference that the Russians were too busy building cities and tending their gardens to think about war.

He declared that "If the Russians behaved like the Americans," there would already be another world war.

The Labor Peace Conference released the following names of persons who have signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal since Secretary of State Dean Acheson hinted that the atombomb might be used in the Korean war:

Welthy Honsinger Fisher, chairman of the World Day of Prayer Committee of the United Council of Church Women, who declared, "I cannot do less than sign this appeal."

The Rev. David Rhys Williams, Dashiel Hammett and Armand Boute, president of the Negro Business League of New Orleans, who said, "The A-bomb is a weapon of madness."

The Rev. Henry R. Marbly said, "We are praying daily for peace to come again to our world."

The Rev. R. Chalmers of the Federated Church declared, "I most heartily endorse this movement."

Dr. Willie B. Merriam, assistant professor of geography, State College of Washington, who asserted, "Surely no one, regardless of political consideration, should hesitate to sign this statement."

Also Dean George A. Parker of the Terrell Law School, Washington, D. C.

Rule Today on McGee Plea; Offer Proof of Frameup

By Harry Raymond

JACKSON, Miss., July 24.—Chief Justice Harvey McGehee, of the Mississippi Supreme Court, reserved decision today until noon tomorrow on a petition to grant postponement of execution of Willie McGee, scheduled for Thursday. McGee has 56 hours to live as this is being written. Although the Mississippi Supreme Court is now in summer recess, five judges of the court sat with Judge McGehee in an advisory capacity during the hearing in the new Capitol building.

Judge McGehee insisted that attorneys for McGee present witnesses to charges McGee was denied due process. McGee's lawyers replied that if testimony was offered it should be presented in the circuit court.

McGee's lawyers asked the judge to stay execution so a hearing of the evidence could be offered in the lower court.

CHARGE PERJURY

John R. Poole, Bella S. Abzug and Emanuel Bloch, attorneys for McGee, a Negro, asked Judge McGehee to issue a writ of error and stay the execution on grounds that new evidence had been discovered showing that McGee had been convicted on perjured testimony of raping a white woman five years ago.

The McGee petition contained serious charges against the Jones County district attorney and county attorney, asserting the doomed Negro was denied due process and was convicted in an atmosphere that precluded a fair trial.

A similar petition was rejected Saturday in Laurel by Judge F. Burkitt Collins, who presided over the three McGee trials. Poole, a Jackson attorney, was assaulted in front of the Laurel court house by Troy Hawkins, husband of McGee's accuser, when he filed the petition.

FIGHTS DISBARMENT

Poole today assailed action of Laurel officials to disbar him. They demanded his disbarment because he acted as an attorney for an organization which they said was "communistic" and made false charges against officials.

"The petition for disbarment filed against me and alleged charges therein are unfounded and untrue," Poole declared. "Its effect is to impair the fundamental duty of an attorney to represent a client, regardless of his station, creed, race or popularity of his cause, without fear of reprisal.

"If I permitted myself to be intimidated I would be dishonoring not only myself, but the entire bar of the state of Mississippi."

Poole, Abzug and Bloch have been working night and day with very little sleep preparing 11th hour legal action to bring newly discovered facts on the case to the attention of the courts and secure a stay of execution so these facts can be investigated and weighed by a court of proper jurisdiction.

Gov. Fielding Wright is scheduled tomorrow to meet with 10 representatives of delegations from 10 states, due to arrive with petitions. The delegations are sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, which has directed and financed the defense of McGee.

McGee's conviction and sentencing has been denounced by the CRC as a "second Scottsboro frame[illegible]

O'D Refuses to Take Stand on A-Bomb

Sinso Hamei, Mayor of Hiroshima, presented to Mayor O'Dwyer at City Hall ceremonies yesterday a memento from the atom bombed city with the message:

"I present it to the city of New York as a symbol of Hiroshima that it will do all it can for eternal peace."

The memento was a carved piece of wood taken from the heart of a 400-year-old camphor tree that was withered by the A-bomb which destroyed Hiroshima.

O'Dwyer, however, never mentioned the atom bomb, and declared "it is regretful that the peoples of the world do not believe peace can be achieved without use of destructive weapons."

His statement left the 52-man Japanese delegation at the ceremonies fidgeting uncomfortably.

Hancock to Limit Insurance to GIs

BOSTON, July 24.—The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. announced today it would limit the amount and type of insurance sold to members of the armed forces, effective Thursday.

Vice-President Ross Moyer said the company would not sell more than $10,000 of new insurance to any member of the armed forces, and would refuse to sell military personnel the following types of insurance: preferred risk whole life, modified life, family income, mortgage redemption and all term plans.

IWO to Pay Homage To Emma Lazarus

Emma Lazarus, author of the poe inscribed on the Statue of Liberty, will be honored today at Bedloe Island by the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order. The celebration marks the 101st birthday of the famed poet.

A children's program at noon will precede the ceremonies, set for 2 p.m.

Hotel Workers Win Pay Rise

Wages increases were won by 35,000 workers in the AFL Hotel Trades Council in an award handed down by a three-man commission yesterday. The increases average three and four dollars a week for workers who do not receive tips and $1.80 for those who do.

The raises were won under a wage reopening clause. Stoppages at the Hotel McAlpin and the Hotel Statler took place in the course of the dispute.

Strike Phelps-Dodge

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 24 (UP).—Twelve-hundred employes of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Corp. walked off their jobs today when contract negotiations became deadlocked.

ALPer Steps Aside in Effort To Elect Negro

The Bronx American Labor Party yesterday withdrew its candidate in the 7th A. D. to make it possible to elect the first Negro to the Assembly from the borough. The Democrats have named a white candidate in the district, which has a large Negro population.

The ALP acted in response to a plea by the Rev. William James, chairman of the Bronx branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who asked the Republicans, Liberals and Laborites to endorse one Negro candidate.

The ALPer who stepped aside is Kenneth L. Bruton, Negro fur worker. Joseph Cadden, Bronx ALP secretary, said a joint candidate could be elected.

Millinery Workers' Peace Rally Thursday

Millinery workers were urged yesterday to attend a meeting Thursday at 6 p.m., called by the Headwear Committee of the New York Labor Peace Conference. The rally against atomic war will be addressed by Marcel Scherer, coordinator of the New York Labor Peace Conference and Jessica Smith, editor of Soviet Russia Today.

The meeting will be held at the Hotel Martinique, 32 St. and Broadway.

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Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.00	12.00
The Worker		1.00	2.00

Ship Bosses, Union Bosses Endorse Gov't Blacklist

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A fascist-type labor front was created today to bar Communists, "subversives," and "Communist Party followers" from their jobs on ships and docks. Seventeen representatives of AFL and CIO labor unions in the industry, and three locals of the west coast Longshoremen's Union, signed a pledge to support an industry blacklist in violation of contracts and union laws and principles.

Seven employer associations also signed the statement, presented to them by Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, the man who torpedoed the bill to legalize the union hiring hall.

The statement declared "should any union or organization not here signatory, by phony demonstrations, bogus picket lines, etc., endeavor to delay or obstruct vessel movements, all unions signatory shall not assist, condone, or support such movements, but shall keep the vessels sailing."

That statement was a reference to the International Longshoremen's union, headed by Harry Bridges, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards, headed by Hugh Bryson. Both unions were not invited to the hurriedly called conference.

Representatives from the Longshoremen's locals 10, 19, and 34 were invited, however.

Tobin said the process of weeding out "bad security risks" would begin in a week, when Coast Guard Capt. H. [illegible] Dowell [illegible] tion from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Naval Intelligence will determine the "bad security risks."

Those risky persons were described as "Communist Party card carriers, subversives, or those who are notorious as consistently carrying out policies of the Communist Party."

The unions pledged to replace those men thrown off the ships or docks. The unions also pledged, as did the employers, to supply information on individuals in the industry to the FBI and ONI.

Communists and left wingers were largely responsible for the organization of the maritime industry in the 1930's.

NEGRO BRAKEMAN'S BRAVERY SAVES MOTHER AND INFANT

ST. CHARLES, Va., July 24.—A young mother and her infant son owed their lives today to the bravery of a 60-year-old Negro brakeman of the Southern Railroad.

Jim Dowell looked down the tracks from his caboose seat on his slowly-backing train and spotted 16-month-old Jimmie Woodward leaning over the tracks. The child was only 60 feet from the train.

Conductor Hugh "Slim" Kestner tugged desperately at the air brakes, but could not stop the train in time. It bore down on the child.

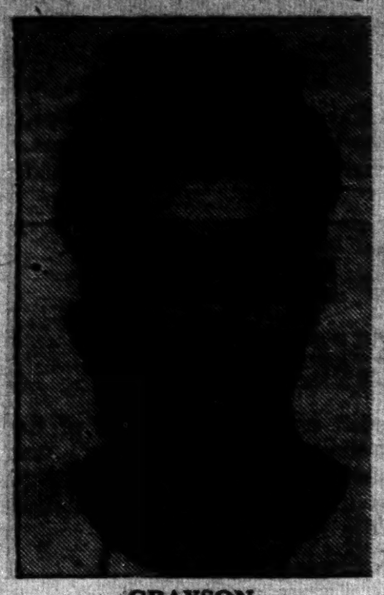
Dowell leaped from the caboose and ran along the tracks with the train only feet behind him. At the same time, Mrs. Frances Woodward, 23, mother of the child, saw her son, and also started running toward him, into the train's path.

Dowell scooped up the child with his left hand and pushed the mother to safety with his right, diving off the tracks with the same motion. The caboose missed the Negro by scant inches as it roared past.

"That was the prettiest little baby I ever saw," said Dowell. "I just couldn't bear to see it die."

Wives of Doomed Negroes To Appeal to Truman Today

The wives of two framed Negroes will visit President Truman today to beg him to intercede with the governors of Mississippi and Virginia to halt the executions of their husbands, set for this week. Mrs. Josephine Grayson, wife of Francis Desales Grayson, one of the Martinsville Seven whose executions are to begin Friday, will make the appeal with Mrs. Rosalee McGee, wife of Willie McGee, who is to die Thursday in Mississippi.



GRAYSON
His Wife Plans Vigil

MRS. McGEE
Long Fight Reaches Climax

It was announced that the women will maintain a vigil outside the Blair House, the President's residence, in the event that he refuses to see them. They want the President to request Gov. Fielding L. Wright (Miss.), and Virginia Gov. John Battle, to delay the executions until real justice can be obtained.

Four of the Martinsville Seven will die on July 28 and three on Aug. 4 unless the executions are halted.

McGee and Grayson are among some 27 Negroes facing death as victims of lynch "justice." The white supremacists have largely substituted mass legal frame-up for outright lynching as a method of keeping the Negro people in subjection.

McGee, a veteran of World War II and father of four children, has been in jail for five years. Three times his life was saved by the Civil Rights Congress. Recently the Supreme Court refused to rule on the third conviction.

He was framed for the rape of Mrs. Troy Hawkins, of Laurel, Miss., who claimed that somebody attacked her while she was in bed with a sick child and her husband was sleeping in another bedroom nearby.

One of Mrs. Hawkins' neighbors, from whom the CRC tried to obtain an affidavit, has been spirited out of Laurel until after the date of execution.

The seven Martinsville men were arrested, tried and convicted in May, 1949, for the "rape" of Mrs. Ruby Floyd, a seller of second-hand clothing. No proof exists that she was raped.

Last March, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia upheld the death verdict and in May the Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Many Wire Appeals To Save Willie McGee

Protests from all over America and from Europe, too, are flooding the desk of Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi demanding that he stay the execution this Thursday of Willie McGee. One appeal was signed by many Broadway figures, including:

Myron McCormick and Martin Wolfson and other members of the cast of South Pacific; Olin Downes, music critic of the New York Times; Maurice Becker, artist; Jonas Rosenfield, vice-president of 20th Century Fox; Lucy Brown, pianist; Hilda Vaughn, actress; Lois Wheeler, stage and screen star; Miriam Solovieff, violinist; Wallace Ford, John Randolph and Florida Friebus and other members of the cast of Come Back Little Sheba; Julie Harris, star of Member of the Wedding, Henry Scott and other members of the same cast; Donna Keath, radio actress and David Alman, novelist. Other signers were: Dr. Allen Belenky; Stanley Faulkner, attorney; and Dr. Ralph Gundlach. The petition was sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

A special port membership meeting of the CIO National Maritime Union yesterday demanded a pardon for McGee. The NMU meeting, was called after a petition had been signed by 200 seamen.

New York CIO Shipyard Local 22 also wired Gov. Wright. Dozens of members chipped in a total of ten dollars to dispatch a huge telegram.

The Civil Rights Congress revealed that the World Federation of Democratic Youth, representing 70,000,000 young men and women in 74 countries, cabled the governor, "Vigorously protest frame-up death sentence of Willie McGee. Demand halt execution, immediate full pardon."

"In the name of over 83,000 members," said a cable from the Finnish Democratic Youth League, "we protest the scheduled excution of Willie McGee, father of four children. We demand a halt to the execution and ask that he be pardoned."

From England, the CRC received the following message, "Cable sent Governor behalf of McGee from National Council for Civil Liberties, Constitutional Engineering Union, Rev. Mercer Wilson, St. George Martyr Church."

A group of Ceylonese and East African students in London cabled Wright, "Strongly protest death sentence of Willie McGee. Demand immediate release."

NEW HAVEN, July 24.—More than 400 persons heard Mrs. Rosalee McGee speak at an outdoor

(Continued on Page 9)

Say U. S. Plans New Stooge In Indo-China

MOSCOW, July 24 (UP).—The United States is taking advantage of Emperor Bao Dai's trip to France to replace him with Ngo Din Diem as chief of the French-created Indo-Chinese state, Pravda reported today.

"Americans consider Bao Dai's further presence in Saigon inexpedient," Pravda said. It cited as its source a Paris correspondent.

Pravda said the U. S. military and economic mission, now in Indo-China, will recommend that dive bombers and fighter planes be sent to Indo-China.

The American mission has selected Ngo Din Diem to replace Bao Dai, it said, adding that he had been recommended by Francis Cardinal Spellman and Pope Pius XII.

Pravda described Ngo Din Diem as an "Indo-Chinese nationalist Catholic."

Strike Shuts B'klyn, Hoboken Todd Shipyards

The Todd shipyards in Brooklyn and Hoboken romained shut yesterday as Locals 15 and 39 of the CIO Shipyard Union stayed out for wage increases and pension demands. The workers struck at midnight Sunday despite a last minute request from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that they remain at work because "shipbuilding and ship repair at this time are vital to our armed forces."

The strike was announced Sunday after a joint meeting of officers of the locals was held at Local 15 headquarters in Hoboken.

The contract expired June 23, but it was extended for a month and negotiations were continued until last weekend. The union is seeking a wage increase of 11 cents an hour and pension of $100 a month at the age of 65 after 25 years service. The pension is similar to that won at the Bethlehem shipyards.

About 500 workers are employed at Hoboken and 900 in Brooklyn. The unions left a skeleton crew of maintenance men when they walked out.

Develop Serum for Scorpion Bites

PARIS, July 24 (UP).—The Pasteur Institute here announced it has developed a serum that has been 92 percent effective in preventing death after scorpion bites.

Wage, Manpower Controls on Way, Symington Hints

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, July 24.—W. Stuart Symington, czar of President Truman's war planning, hinted today that wage freezes and manpower controls are in the cards and will be put forward when Truman "thinks they are necessary."

Testifying before the Senate Banking Committee, Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, described the controls demanded by the President last week as only partial. Men only between the ages of 18 and 25 are being drafted now, he pointed out. "When we have all-out mobilization we will draft them up to 45 and 46," he said.

Meanwhile Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) told the Senate all personal income and corporation taxes should be increased 25 percent at once. The outlook for the U.S., he contended, is "semi-war," continuing for 10 years or longer, requiring an annual budget of 50-55 billion dollars. He said appropriations now being planned by Truman will mean an additional 15 billion dollars this year, not the 10 billion dollar figure the President mentioned.

"We face a new status of a semi-garrison state," said Taft. "We cannot have both guns and butter. . . . We have to give up some of our purchasing power heretofore available for domestic purposes in the form of taxation so it can be spent for war purposes."

Symington attempted, in his

(Continued on Page 4)

Methodist Federation Bids Truman Clear '11'

WILBERFORCE, O., July 24.—A presidential pardon for the 11 convicted Communist leaders and all other political prisoners, was urged here by the Methodist Federation for Social Action. The federation's annual conference called for the defeat of the Mundt police-state bill.

The amnesty asked would cover conscientious objectors, members of the Hollywood Ten, the executive committee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and George Marshall, director of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship.

An attempt by a reactionary clique to remove the Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the federation, failed. At the concluding session, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, reelected president of the federation, praised the executive secretary. McMichael was given a rising vote of thanks.

66 Notables Denounce Hobbs Bill

The Hobbs concentration bill, H. R. 10, which was passed by the House Monday, has been opposed in an Open Letter to the American People signed by 66 prominent Americans, among them Bishop Cameron Alleyne, Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, Dr. Haven Yehudi Menuhin, Bishop Walter Mitchell, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Ted O. Thackry and Prof. Oswald Veblen, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The bill would establish concentration camps in the United States for non-citizens whose deportation cannot be effected. It would deny the right to bail. It would require non-citizens to report regularly, to submit to medical and psychiatric examination, to give information under oath as to their habits, associations and activities and to conform to other "reasonable written restrictions." It would permit the Attorney General to deport non-citizens to any country which would accept them.

"This bill," says the letter," by enabling the Attorney General to 'detain indefinitely' non-citizens whose deportation cannot be effected, in effect provides for life imprisonment without trial—or concentration camps in the United States. By enabling the Attorney General to hold non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings without bail, this bill undermines also the American right to bail."

Signers, in addition to those listed above, include:

John J. Abt, New York; Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Philadelphia; Charlotta Bass, Los Angeles; Hon. Elmer Benson, Appleton, Minn.; Edwin Bjorkman, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. James A. Blaisdell, Claremont, Calif.; Judge Jane M. Bolin, New York; Dr. Ellis Bonime, New York; Millen Brand, Barto, Penn.; Prof. Dorothy Brewster, New York; Dr. A. J. Carlson, Chicago; Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston, Texas; Prof. Mabel L. Cummings, Wellesley, Mass.

Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., New York; Prof. John J. DeBoer, Champaign, Ill.; Hugh DeLacy, Cleveland; Nina C. Dexter, Clearwater Beach, Fla.; Muriel Draper, New York; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York; James H. Durkin, New York; Dr. Haven Emerson, New York; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York; Prof. Wendell H. Furry, Belmont, Mass.; Leo Gallagher, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dr. Christian Gauss, Princeton, N. J.; Ewart G. Guinier, New York; Uta Hagen, New York; Dashiell Hammett, New York; Dr. Georgia Harkness, Evanston, Ill.; Pearl Hart, Chicago; Rockwell Kent, Au Sable Forks, N. Y.; Carol King, New York.

Josepr Kres, Cleveland; Alfred Kreymborg, New York; Dr. Corliss Lamont, New York; Ray Lev, New York; Rev. Jack McMichael, New York; George B. Murphy, Jr., New York; Dr. John S. Nollen, Grinnell, Iowa; Stanley Nowak, Detroit; Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Calif.; Prof. Agnes F. Perkins, Wellesley, Mass.; Dr. Charles A. Petioni, New York.

Earl Robinson, Los Angeles; Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Wellesley, Mass.; William Jay Schieffelin, New York; Prof. F. L. Schuman, Williamstown, Mass.; Dr. Laila Skinner, Chicago; William L. Standard, New York; Prof. Bernhard J. Stern, New York; Rev. Lester M. Suitt, Washington; Arthur Szyk, New Canaan, Conn.; Prof. Ellen B. Talbot, South Hadley, Mass.; Mary Church Terrell, Washington; Judge Edward P. Totten, Minneapolis; Mary Van Kleeck, New York; Dr. Harry F. Ward, Palisades, N. J.; Prof. F. W. Weymouth, Stanford, Calif.; Prof. Henry N. Wieman, Eugene, Ore.

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Hits GOPer's Housing Stand

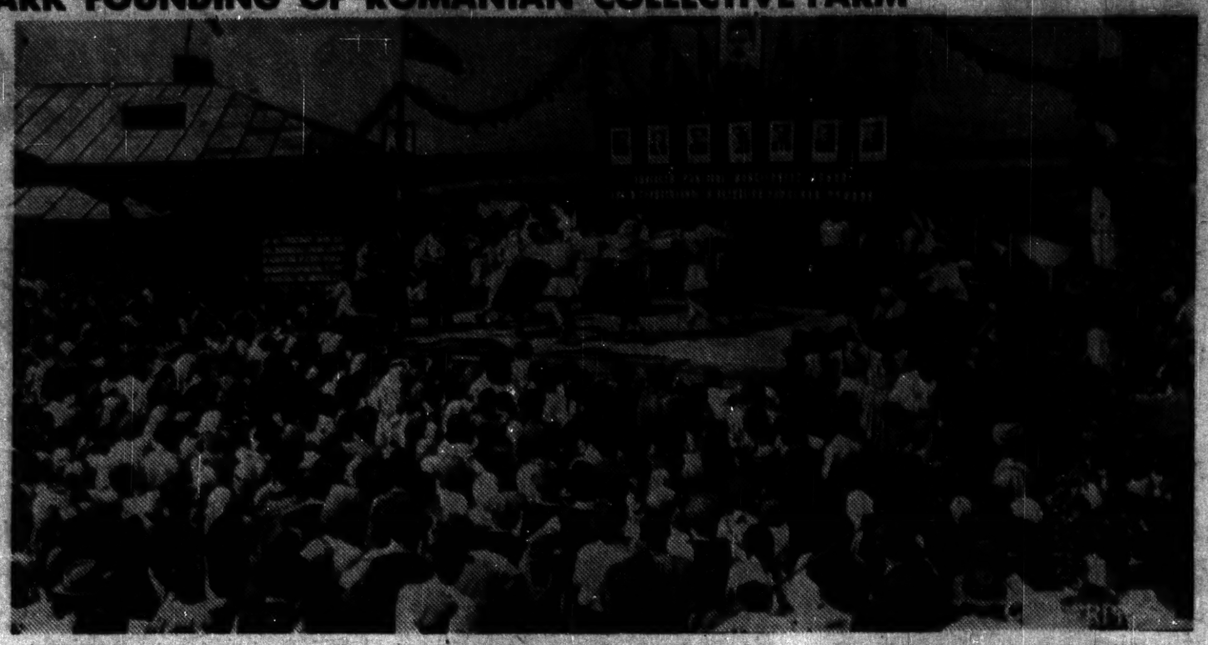
ST. JOSEPH, July 24. (FP)—"Sanitation in a house depends on the man who lives in it. If you take a pig out of the pen and put him in the parlor, he's still a pig."

That sneering remark in a speech attacking public housing by Republican congressional candidate William C. Cole drew the wrath of the St. Joseph Union Observer, labor newspaper here, which is campaigning for federal aid to wipe out this city's slums.

Taking issue with Cole, the paper demanded: "Do all of the people in St. Joseph who live in substandard housing live there because they like it, because they are naturally pigs? Or is it possible that they live there because there is no better housing available in the community at a rent which they can afford to pay?

"We must assume that one of two things is true. Either private builders are unable to provide suitable housing for these people at a price they can pay, or there are a heck of a lot of pigs in St. Joseph.

MARK FOUNDING OF ROMANIAN COLLECTIVE FARM



CELEBRATING the founding of the collective farm of Soldana village in the county of Ilfov, Romania, are these farmers and a group of Flacara Rosie factory workers performing national dances. A total of 422 collective farms have been organized in Romania up to June 25. More are being formed each week.

Wisconsin Progressive Hits Korea War

MILWAUKEE, July 24. — The state chairman of the People's Progressive Party, M. Michael Essin, a candidate for governor yesterday announced he backed the Progressive Party's national committee statement on Truman's war against the Korean people.

Essin said that Henry Wallace's statement was full of unfortunate contradictions.

"Mr. Wallace admits that our policy in Korea in its support of the Syngman Rhee government is insane, yet states that he must support the intervention of our government in Korea," Essin said.

"Mr. Wallace also apparently refuses to condemn the unconscionable policy of the Truman administration toward the Chinese people. This bi-partisan cold war policy violates the Cairo and Potsdam agreements and contradicts Mr. Truman's own statement of January, 1950, of non-support of the Chiang Kai-shek forces in Formosa," Essin declared.

"The rising demand of the people of the world for the outlawry of the atom bomb is also ignored by Mr. Wallace.

"The statement of the national committee warrants the full support of the entire state committee and membership of the People's Progressive Party of Wisconsin."

The members of the state committee of the People's Progressive Party are being polled on their position on the national committee statement.

HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

SHANGHAI, July 18 (NCNA).—The Viet Nam Information Agency reports that the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Ho Chi Minh, has sent a message to the people of the U.S.A. on the occasion of Independence Day. The message says:

"The Viet Nam people conveys its greetings to the great American people on the occasion of the Independence Day celebration and expresses a sincere feeling of admiration and fraternity. You, whose great ancestors suffered oppression and fought so heroically against it, cannot remain indifferent to the sufferings and efforts of a people which has fought for over five years and which still continue sto struggle against the French colonizers, in order to restore and safeguard its national independence.

"We denounce before you the monstrous crimes being committed by the French colonizers against our people: slaughter, rape, arson and enormous destruction. These crimes have been and are being committed before the eyes of the American government, with the assistance of American arms and aircraft.

"We denounce before you the responsibility of those Americans who, under the cloak of civilization and democracy, are helping the French imperialists to wage their colonial war against our country.

"For the sake of true civilization and democracy, of which Washington and Roosevelt were great and noble champions, we beg you to condemn the war being waged by the French colonizers against us before the eyes of the American government, a war which is extremely prejudicial to the interests and the reputation of the American people.

"Best greetings."

Asks Jail Term To Dodge Draft

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Andrew Beach, 19, tried to plead guilty to stealing an automobile in the hope, he said, that he would become ineligible for military service. Beach, who had no previous police record, told the judge he wanted a criminal record so he would not be drafted.

The judge informed him that he would have to delay his guilty plea until he was indicted.

N. Y. Sends Peace Challenge to London

The New York Labor Conference for Peace yesterday cabled greetings to the London Peace Council, which was holding anti-war rallies during the day challenged the Londoners to a competition in obtaining peace signatures. The goal in New York City is one million signatures.

The New York peace group told the London Council that "American voices for peace" will be raised in Union Square on Aug. 2, 5 p.m.

A challenge was transmitted from Brooklyn to the city of Glasgow on peace signatures.

Peace In Any Language Opens Their Doors

(This is the first dispatch written by three young Hollywood actors, formerly connected with Actors Lab, who are traveling across country collecting signatures for the Stockholm peace petition. They are Bell Seriff, 23, Dagmar Heydendahl, 23, and Bill Ritman, 22.)

• • •

EN ROUTE TO RATON, N. M.—The lumber town of Flagstaff, high among the San Francisco peaks of northern Arizona, yielded 165 signatures to the Stockholm peace petition.

The word "peace" said in English or Spanish, was sufficient to cause Mexican-American mothers to open the doors of their wooden shacks to us and to bring workers clustering around us at the big mill dominating the town.

One oldtimer with 20 years in the mill asked us why we didn't go into the mill itself. The workers were departing for home, but many remained, he said. When we said [illegible] petition to himself. He returned with the signatures of every worker left in the shop.

We returned to the mill early the next morning as workers were arriving. One signed his name, his wife's and those of his seven children, one of whom was in the Army.

WORKERS' PROBLEMS

As the men talked of the threat of World War III they told us of their struggle to feed their families. The union recently has established seniority and won higher wages, but already they were eaten up in higher prices. They dreaded the coming winter layoffs, when the big snows arrive and there is no work for three or four months.

Prices in Flagstaff are high. One worker with a large family said even with owning two cows and raising most of his vegetables it cost $40 a week to feed his family.

The hysteria of the big press [illegible] into the shacks of the Flagstaff workers. "Good luck!" the woman called after us, when we had explained the purpose of the petition and they had signed.

CHILDREN TRANSLATE

Occasionally an older person did not understand English and failed to understand our halting Spanish. Often a daughter or son rushed up, and as the children translated, we saw the mother's face ploom with hope, and with a "Si, si," she signed.

One woman, after deciding her husband would not mind, signed the petition for herself and for him and for their 12 children.

Our journey to Flagstaff led through the Grand Canyon on Highway 99, and through the tremendous tract of desert land where the government's "reservation" for Navajo Indians lies.

The Navajo homes were mud and straw pillboxes less than 12 feet in diameter, with dirt floors. They are but temporary homes to the families, who must follow their small flocks of sheep to survive. With a drouth comes malnutrition, and many children die.

SAND GHETTO

In this ghetto of sand and stone, their attempts at agriculture doomed to failure, they depend almost solely on their little flocks for a livelihood. We saw little girls tending flocks along the highway in the endless search for clumps of grass, the cliffs towering and redbehind them—red the color of the blood of the people struggling for life at their base.

Commercial trading posts along the highway displayed the fiber baskets and bright intricate rugs which are the other chief means of livelihood for the Navajos. A trader admitted that he paid the Indians a barter price in groceries.

Another showed us a beautiful large rug. It sold for $148 to tourists. It had taken a man or woman, he said, 90 days of labor, clipping the wool, searating, carding, dying and weaving—at 5 cents an hour.

A sign on the door of a bar we passed in one town stated: "No children or Indians allowed."

GE Profits Zoom to New High

By Federated Press

Profits of the General Electric Co. in the first six months of 1950 were the biggest for any first half in the history of the company.

Profits for the six months ending June 30 totaled $77,445,000, an increase of 66 percent over the $46,553,000 chalked up in the corresponding period last year. The profit was equal to $2.68 a common share, compared with $1.61 a year ago.

Profits for the June quarter also far outstripped those of the similar 1949 period. Total take for the quarter amounted to $40,587,000, or $1.40 a common share, compared with $19,850,000, or 68c a share, in the 1949 June quarter.

GE sales were also history-making, according to company president Charles E. Wilson. As the first half ended, sales were nearing the billion-dollar mark, totaling $881,050,000. This was a 10 percent increase over the $801,756,516 reported in the first half of last year.

Cleveland Unionists Hit War on Korea

Special to the Daily Worker

CLEVELAND, July 23. — The aspirations of the Korean people "are almost identical with those of the Negro people of the United States," declared a statement yesterday on the Korean War by the Cleveland Labor Council for Negro Rights.

"Both the Negro people and the Korean people strive for freedom from armed terror and intimidation," it asserted. "Both the Korean people and the Negro people yearn for full participation in the affairs of the governments which rule them."

Main supporters of the Korean intervention, declared Council leaders," are those Americans who are interested in gaining control of the rich natural resources of Korea—mainly gold and raw silk."

The Koreans, like the rest of Asia's long-exploited people, seek to throw off the yoke of colonialism, the statement stressed.

SIGNERS

Signers of the statement were Negro and white members of its adminitsrative committee: Bert Washington, chairman; Oliver Hardy, Mayme McCurdy, Herman Clott and Mel Mitchell.

If the United Nations is so eager to "preserve Western democracy" in Korea, the leaders asked, "just how are we to explain the failure of the UN to intervene in the case of South Africa in the name of democracy to defend the people of South Africa from the sub-human oppression of the murderous tyrants of British imperialism?"

How can the UN explain, it asked further its indifference to a petition for redress of grievances suffered by the American Negroes presented to that body in 1947 by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois? Or its embargo against Israel in its struggle for nationhood?

"If aid to backward nations is the purpose of President Truman's 'Point 4' program, are we to conclude, in the case of Korea, that such aid consists solely of bullets and shells and bombs?" the statement inquired.

VICTIMS IN U. S.

If soldiers are being asked to die for democracy for colored people of Korea, why are Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven and

(Continued on Page 8)

Sworn Confession Reveals Plot to Get Harry Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24. — The Harry Bridges case has blown wide open here. Defense attorneys disclosed sensational new evidence — and on that basis filed for a new trial in U. S. district court. The bombshell was a 76-page sworn confession of one of the principals in the 15-year conspiracy to "get" Bridges, complete with dates, names, payoffs and other sordid details.

The Birdges-Robertson-Schmidt defense committee immediately demanded a full probe of the Immigration Service, the agency most deeply implicated by the remarkable document.

It charged the Justice Department with inspiring current efforts of anti-labor Senators to cancel Bridges' bail and place him behind bars.

The sensational confession, beginning in the stormy days of the 1934 strike, is a devastating expose of the Immigration Service and its directors who masterminded the conspiracy through the years in collusion with the shipowners, police "red" squads, criminals and union officers hostile to Bridges and the militant International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The Attorney General's office, asserted the committee, "got wind" of the startling new evidence uncovered by the defense and realized "that its whole frameup of Bridges was about to be exposed as one of the most sordid and cheap abuses of government power of all times."

ASK NEW TRIAL

The motion for a new trial was accompanied by the 76-page sworn affidavit executed in London June 6, by James M. Stewart, a former West Coast maritime labor leader known as John E. Ferguson.

Ferguson, at one time an official of the independent Marine Firemen's Union, documents 13 years of frameup activity, intimidation of witnesses against Bridges, labor spying, bribery and suborning of perjury.

Named as one of the arch-conspirators is John P. Boyd, immigration commissioner who has made a career of "getting" Bridges and who was a specially-appointed assistant attorney general during the recent fourth trial.

Also exposed are Charles Krolek, a radio operator, and Henry Schrimpf, an ILWU walking boss, prosecution witnesses in the recent trial who, Ferguson charges, are guilty of lying under oath.

PAID CONSPIRATORS

Both men are revealed as paid co-conspirators against Bridges—Krolek a police agent since 1937.

(Four other witnesses—Lawrence S. Ross, Mervyn Rathborne, Paul Crouch and Manning Johnson—have already been proven guilty of perjury.)

The account tells of numberless meetings between the conspirators and names scores of participants who paid or received thousands of dollars in the course of suborning "evidence" against the longshore leader.

BECK AND LUNDEBERG

Named prominently are Harry Lundeberg, secretary of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific and Dave Beck and other leaders of the AFL Teamsters Union. Beck was involved in the fourth trial, too, says Ferguson. Lundeberg took money from the shipowners to further the anti-Bridges campaign, he said.

The employers implicated, particularly in the first deportation case which culminated in the Landis hearing in 1939, are officials of the American Hawaiian Steamship Co., Luckenbach, Matson, Columbia River Packers Association, A. C. Mattei of the Honolulu Oil Co., and J. B. Bryan, former president of the Pacific American Steamship Co.

BRIDGES
Asks New Trial

Behind the scenes activities beginning in 1937 Immigration Service officials, the FBI, "red" squads of city police departments and the American Legion are described in the affidavit.

Involved are Immigration men R. P. Bonham, Roy J. Norene, Boyd and a dozen other operatives who threatened and bribed "witnesses" for the Landis and Sears hearings and the recent trial.

WHOLESALE PERJURY

Stanley M. Doyle, notorious labor spy, and his pal Police Captain John J. Keegan, of Portland, and Harper Knowles, one-time "Americanization" chairman of the American Legion appear and reappear throughout the story.

Ferguson begins his affidavit with the confession that his sworn testimony before the Dies Committee in 1938 to the effect that Bridges was a Communist Party member was false, untrue and a "fabrication."

The three similar statements he made to government agents are likewise perjured, he confesses.

Frankly admitting a criminal record, Ferguson says he became involved in the conspiracy when Doyle learned that he had faked numerous accidents aboard ship and elsewhere to collect damages and had forged checks.

He said he was threatened with prosecution by Keegan, immigration agents and others unless he agreed to testify falsely against the longshore leader.

A native of Britain who had falsely claimed American citizenship, he was completely at the mercy of the government.

Ferguson was in the middle of the anti-Bridges conspiracy from early 1937 as go-between and payoff man, shuttling between shipowners, government agents, labor racketeers and criminals.

He tells of receiving $2,000 in cash from J. B. Bryan (PASC president) which was earmarked for himself and Harry Lundeberg for the purpose of defeating the Bridges forces in the 1937 convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific in Portland.

BOSS PAYOFF

Ferguson had met with shipping officials earlier who said money had been appropriated for that purpose. In ensuing years he drew virtually thousands of dollars from the employers, mostly through A. C. Mattei of the Honolulu Oil Co., he said.

In addition, for months prior to the 1939 Landis hearing, he said he received $200 a month in cash from Capt. Keegan.

Among the revelations is one concerning Charles Krolek, Mervyn

(Continued on Page 8)

READ - STUDY
DISTRIBUTE

The New Book by
EUGENE DENNIS

Ideas They Cannot Jail

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, is in prison, but his ideas—his socialist principles, Marxist philosophy, world outlook and proletarian internationalism—for which he and his Party have been convicted by the capitalist courts, are moving triumphantly forward in step with the forward march of history.

This book embodies the ideas of the Communist leader, Eugene Dennis.

With an introduction by William Z. Foster, the book is divided into six parts, as follows: I—This Committee Is in Contempt; II—Patriots and Traitors; III—With All the Strength of Our Unity; IV—World Camp of Peace and Socialism; V—In Foley Square; VI—Forward to Victory.

This book, scheduled by International Publishers for immediate publication, is a powerful weapon not only for the freedom of Eugene Dennis, but for peace, since it places the struggle against the warmongers and atomaniacs as the most crucial issue of our time.

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Of Things to Come

House With One Pillar

By John Pittman

THE BRITISH MARXIST, R. Palme Dutt, quotes Mao Tse-tung as saying: "The American reactionary has a heavy burden. He must sustain the reactionaries of the entire world. And, if he cannot sustain them, the house will fall down. It is a house with one pillar." Today, the other governments who were so quick to rubber-stamp the MacArthur-Dulles-Truman intervention in Korea are making one excuse after another to avoid sending manpower. They have left the fighting to American boys, who are dying to sustain Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek and Bao Dai. Not even the capitalists of India, after Truman's rejection of Nehru's peace proposal, are prepared to go along with Wall Street. Said the Lucknow Herald, an organ of the Indian bourgeoisie: "The United States has taken over seriously the white man's burden from Britain and is constantly rattling her sword. United States action (in Korea) is not only no guarantee of world peace but it is a definite threat to it, and the sooner the world realizes this the better. All this talk of the freedom and liberty of smaller countries is mere propaganda and must not be taken at face value."

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HENCE THE GROWING DIFFICULTIES encountered by Wall Street imperialism become a prod to more aggression. And Gen. Eisenhower drops the mask of a civilized college president and speaks of driving beyond the 38th Parallel and of using the atom bomb "against airfields and warehouses." While Gen. Hershey laments the fact that although in the "last war we had 7,000,000 KILLERS and another 7,000,000 to back them up," but "the KILLERS are old now, 32 or 33." A signal for total militarization of the country. A build-up for making the whole of Korea one enormous Hiroshima.

President Truman himself gave the tip-off of U. S. imperialism's intentions of extending the conflict to new areas when he said "free nations" —Truman's word for Rhee-type and Chiang-type regimes—"must be on their guard against" Communist attacks. This pretext for a gradual total mobilization of U. S. war potential insolently proclaimed U. S. imperialism's determination to intervene in any country whose people are on the point of discarding an oppressive police dictatorship. Reactionaries everywhere are to be sustained.

Two such countries instantly come to mind: Iran and Yugoslavia. They may well be Wall Street's targets for tomorrow.

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THE NEW JERSEY POLICEMAN, Col. Schwartzkopf, "streamlined" Iran's police apparatus. And the U. S. State Department "economic adviser," Arthur C. Millspaugh, brought Iran's economy completely under the domination of Wall Street. An unbridled reign of terror was directed against all the country's democratic and genuinely patriotic forces. The trade unions were taken over by the police. But the democratic forces have come back, and the Shah's regime is tottering amidst the economic crisis brought on by its subjection to U. S. imperialism. Imminent overthrow by the people themselves threatens this oppressive feudal-police dictatorship.

Naturally, Acheson and company blame all this on "Soviet Communism." Such is the logic of these atom-maniacs who have become their own most skillful grave-diggers.

As for Yugoslavia, the fascist police rule of the vain and posturing Trotzkyite Tito clique can neither stave off the economic disaster its policies have engineered, nor long suppress the people's demand for a reckoning. As with Wall Street, so with Tito: war is the last hopeless gamble.

Hence, the Titoist propaganda about Bulgarian and Albanian and even Soviet mobilizations on Yugoslav frontiers can be set down as a smokescreen for Tito's preparations to attack Albania or Bulgaria. And here agan, this running dog of Wall Street, like Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek, counts on American boys coming to prop up his brutal regime.

So with U. S. imperialism on the prowl over the capitalist world, no area in that part of the world is safe from military intervention by Wall Street. The experience of Hitlerite Germany has shown, however, that such "police actions" pass over into an attempt at world conquest, and that this leads inevitably to national suicide for the aggressor. This is the road on which the Washington government of Wall Street is attempting to lead the American people.

VIRGIL By Len Kleis

Letters from Readers

'Grimmest Pageant'

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

It would take five years to complete the project of reburying America's 320,000 dead of the last war, the August, 1947, issue of "Foreign Service", official publication of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, advised its readers. "This grimmest pageant everstaged by man, America's war dead reburial program had "been in operation for some time, but some of the facts have yet to be fully explained," the article went on.

Since then, as somberly as a funeral dirge, these white ships with purple bands painted the length of their sides have plodded into American harbors from New York to San Franicsco, carrying these heroes into the waiting arms of well over 200-000 next-of-kin, for their final resting place.

While little has been written of this reburial program, it may still not be completed for another two years.

It seems to me so pathetic that before our dead of the last war have been buried, there are those who refuse to do anything to prevent these ships from becoming a permanent part of our life, transporting war dead constantly from past, present and future wars. Was civilization intended to build ships to bring in war dead in an incessant flow?

—STANLEY JAY.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE says "New York Needs Dewey." Yeah, like Korea needs MacArthur . . . Joseph Alsop says that "For at least two years, thanks to the folly of American disarmament, the Soviets will enjoy a crushing military superiority over the Western world." And so, "for at least two years, the men in the Kremlin will be constantly tempted to strike." But when the Kremlin doesn't "strike," will Alsop acknowledge socialism's policy of peace? Of course not! He'll say it's all because the Kremlin feared Western military might.

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THE MIRROR'S Jack Lait, subbing for Winchell, sobs his little Hearstling heart out. "Frenchmen will not fight on our side," he mourns. "The English openly hate us" and "Ireland feels that Korea is just another horrible example of the inevitable havoc of arbitrarily dividing politically a nation formed naturally as has been the sorry case in its own islands."

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THE COMPASS' Max Werner says: "The battle of Taejon must be singled out. It has stressed all over again the grave danger resulting from attempts to hold and defend individual positions in the face of the cunning encirclement strategy of the North Koreans."

THE TIME'S Hanson Baldwin shows how impossible it is for the English language to carry the weight of the lying Wall Street propaganda. Baldwin wants to warn of alleged impending popular revolts by the Iranian people against their reactionary government. But he wants to suggest that this means those omni-present Russians will really be fighting, without actually being stupid enough to lie directly. So he coins the clumsy phrase "native Russian armed forces," that is, land-hungry Iranian peasants.

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THE POST over extends its lies. On the home front it bravely denounces "hoarding," carefully ignoring mention of the war profiteers, and silent on the obvious fact that 6,000,000 jobless and millions of low-paid workers can't afford to "hoard." And has Mr. Wechsler stocked up his snug little larder?

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THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN is aroused because the Daily Worker revealed that Korean civilians are being bombed by MacArthur. That's "treason," the fascistic Hearst rag screams. But every American news agency has sent dispatches from Korea admitting that MacArthur's forces, when they see any Koreans, "shoot first and ask questions afterward."

— R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

1. Rieve Finds It Hard To Sell War Program

SOME of our labor leaders, finding that it isn't easy to sell the Korea invasion to American workers, are pleading with the President for at least some "liberal" gestures to bolster their sales talk. Such a plea was addressed in a lengthy letter to the President by Emile Rieve, head of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America.

Rieve's letter is interesting for its frankness and as an expression of the line followed by labor leaders of "socialist" background, like Reuther, Dubinsky and others. These people, with the Americans for Democratic Action their political clearing center, are often referred to as the more "imaginative" labor leaders, and they claim to have a "positive" program against Communism.

But it is precisely these leaders who claim to be "smarter" than the "pure and simplers," who reveal most clearly the bankruptcy of the rightwing's position today and its helplessness as a partner of the most extreme reaction.

Rieve assures the President of the full support of his TWU machine of payrollers on the Korea policy. But he cannot guarantee it from the members, and he doubts support for it abroad. As he puts it, "Unless we win the moral contest, we cannot win the physical one."

"This was amply demonstrated in China," Rieve continues, "where a superior army collapsed for lack of conviction; and newspaper dispatches suggest that a similar weakness exists, to some degree, among the South Koreans."

"The great appeal of Communism is its promise of security to all workers, in a state devoted to workers' interests," says Rieve. But no amount of Voice of America propaganda can erase the "shortcomings" in America. Unless those "shortcomings" are "corrected," Rieve sees little confidence in Truman's drive to "free" the world of Communism.

America, says Rieve, cannot claim to be "an example" when a third of our people "are still barely above subsistence level"; or when "workers suffer economic, political and other discrimination because of their race, color or creed"; or when "soldiers in United States uniform are used —as they have been recently used in Morristown, Tenn., to terrorize strikers and protect scabs"; or when a "manufacturer in Plainfield, N. J., permits his employes to work only after they have promised not to seek recognition of their chosen union." And Rieve adds: "The Frenchman, the Indian or Korean is hardly moved by the splendid profit record of American industry. . . He wants to know what the system offers him."

In the light of the above, "and developments in the Far East," Rieve suggests to Truman "another approach." Would it not be wise for the President to urge action on the Fair Deal program, "with particular emphasis on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act—in the name of patriotism?"

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REALIZING, however, that he is only blowing bubbles, in view of the present Congress, Rieve asks, towards the end of his letter, would Truman at least say a few nice words about the forgotten Fair Deal program during the Congressional campaign.

Rieve is in a quandary. Even his own line of talk to the members, as a salesman for the Marshall Plan and all that came out of it, was based on the assurance that workers will reap the "Fair Deal" program as a reward for their support. What has been the result?

In only the month since the Korea war began, the FEPC was killed; the Hobbs concentration camp bill was passed in the House; there is talk of passing the Mundt bill; prices began to jump to new records; a program of "sacrifices" for the war to be mainly squeezed out of the workers, including a labor draft shaping rapidly; civil liberties are being wiped out at an unprecedented pace and strikebreaking by presidential order (as in railroad) was never so swift and brazen. And all this (for a starter) in a war to save corrupt, labor-hating regimes like Rhee's and Chiang Kai-shek's.

People like Rieve are in trouble with their members. This isn't what he sold them, he now claims. He wants the President to give enough at least for a token delivery on what he and most other labor leaders sold the members.

Will the President do anything real to meet Rieve's plea?

(Continued Tomorrow)

COMING: J. P. MORGAN'S STAKE IN KOREA . . . SEE THE WORKER THIS WEEKEND

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, July 25, 1950

Opening the Prison Doors

THE PEOPLE HAVE FORCED OPEN the doors of the Turkish jail where the poet Nazim Hikmet was kept for more than a decade.

The President of Turkey has wired this news to the Daily Worker in reply to its request for information.

This is a triumph for the decent people of the world.

Hikmet's "crime" was that Turkish soldiers read his poems. His poems sing the message of brotherhood and peace.

But when Hikmet went on a hunger strike to rouse the world's conscience, millions in many lands heard his cry. Protests poured in to Turkey. The police state officials could not ignore this cry, "Open the jail doors and free Nazim Hikmet."

Let the same proud and strong cry arise in our own land where Eugene Dennis, the Howard Fasts, Albert Maltzes, Lawsons, Trumbos, Ring Lardners, Charlotte Sterns, Professor Bradleys—and many others—are behind bars for similar "crimes."

When in Doubt—

WHAT DOES A "NORTH KOREAN" look like, asks a New Yorker cartoon. The answer is, like a "South Korean," of course.

The New Yorker's sneering racist cartoon shows a sideshow barker setting up a "North Korean" as the target of baseballs and brickbats. If you hit him you get a prize.

The ugly racism of the MacArthur-Dulles-Truman war against the Koreans reeks in every word they utter. It is the echo of the "white supremacy" tyranny over the Negro people here at home.

"I have handled Orientals for 50 years," brags General MacArthur in exactly the same tones used by a British slavemaster in Africa or a Ku Kluxer in Mississippi.

"How do you tell OUR Koreans," asked Warrant Officer Milton Brock of Texas (New York Post, July 24).

"When in doubt, shoot," advised a corporal.

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WHEN IN DOUBT—shoot.

That is the desperate policy which the banker-generals in Washington have forced on the people of the United States.

That is why President Truman is demanding another $10,000,000,000 to rush guns to Western Europe. Last year, these big brains rushed $110,000,000 worth of guns, planes, and bullets to their stooge in Korea, Syngman Rhee.

What happened to all this "hardware"? The "South Koreans" refused to use them against their brothers.

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Washington spent FIFTY BILLION DOLLARS in the past four years for bullets, planes, tanks, guns and atombombs. Now Washington says we are "utterly unprepared" for a war to crush these "uppity" colored Koreans who dare to fight for their national unity and independence.

• • •

IF WE ARE SO "UTTERLY UNPREPARED," how come the Soviet Union—which is supposed to be the "aggressor"—proposes peace and the outlawing of the A-bomb instead of "attacking us"?

Washington claims we must arm Western Europe to "meet an invasion by the Soviet Union in the future." How come this alleged "invader" refuses to invade any country anywhere? How come it refuses to send a single Russian soldier outside its borders except where provided for by the 1945 Potsdam Agreement?

The rushing of armaments to Western Europe is not for use "against invasion." It is for use against Frenchmen, Italians, Englishmen, Germans, etc. It is for hired fascist mercenaries, like DeGaulle, Tito, Franco, the Ruhr Nazis, Tsaldaris, TO MURDER THEIR OWN COUNTRYMEN if they dare to stand up for peace, democracy, or the people's Socialist ownership of the factories and the division of the landed estates.

But how will the banker-generals tell which is "OUR" Frenchmen, British, Italians, or Germans? They flopped in Asia. They will just as surely flop in Europe too. The day of the hired fascists is finished in Europe.

The refusal of the "South Koreans" to fight their brothers is a preview of the patriotic refusal of all of Europe to fight the insane, suicidal, and reactionary wars ordered by the Dulleses and MacArthurs from afar.

The Pentagon will have no victorious, quisling armies in Western Europe.

"NEW MANAGEMENT" —By Ellis

The Times' Loving Rebuke To the African Slavers

By Max Gordon

THERE ARE a few key Big Lies upon whose constant repetition American big business depends in getting the people to swallow war and aggression. Among these is the one about the present struggle being between "free and democratic nations" and "totalitarian nations."

The apologists for the war crowd never spell this out. They simply use the term "free nations" to mean the various capitalist, semi-feudal, feudal and colonial regimes which are satellites of Wall Street; and the term "totalitarian nations" for those that have cast off monopoly capitalist rule.

What they really consider "free nations" is indicated by an editorial in the New York Times recently concerning the new South African laws, carrying further the oppression of the Negro people. The new laws would confine the colored peoples to strictly defined ghettos, and bar their living or owning property outside of these areas.

The Times was concerned. But was it agitated about the fact that 80 percent of the people were being further enslaved and oppressed? Did it rise up in righteous wrath to demand that the people of South Africa be given aid in their struggle against this intolerable slavery?

In a pig's eye. The New York Times was worried because some of South Africa's colored population is Indian and Pakistani, and the new laws would widen the rift among the "free nations" of South Africa on the one hand, and India and Pakistan on the other.

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"UNFORTUNATELY for South Africa," the editorial declared, "the problem has international as well as domestic ramifications. Included in those against whom the legislation is aimed are persons of Indian and Pakistani stock. . . . It will be difficult, if not impossible, for the affected commonwealths to sustan friendly relations. . . . It is earnestly to be hoped that a different course can soon be taken."

The Times, unofficial organ of the world's "free nations," is most sympathetic and understanding toward the South African Government's savage racism.

"It is possible to understand some of the psychological and emotional bases (there are, of course, no vulgar economic bases—M.G.) for the government's policy," the Times writes. "South Africa is a plural state in which the white community is outnumbered by the non-white by almost four to one. The white community is fearful because of this disparity. . . ."

Shades of the Dixiecrat savages of our own country, who also argue that the Negro will "run us" if we don't keep him in his place!

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TO THE NEW YORK TIMES, South Africa is a "free nation" because the Malan Government is "free" to pass such laws, to oppress and make slaves of the vast bulk of the population, in the interests of the handful of whites who own the nation's wealth. Our own country is a "free and democratic" one because the tories of the South are "free" to oppress and jim-crow the Negro people.

On the other hand, "totalitarian nations" are "police states" because they permit no such freedom to oppress and exploit. They prosecute, throw in jail, even execute those who want to exercise their "right" of discrimination and exploitation on the basis of color. Why, they even deny such people freedom of speech and press! Does not this prove they are police states?

Should the colored peoples of South Africa rise to throw off their slave chains, what a howl these champions of "free nations" would raise. Suppression of that revolt and restoration of South African slavery would become a secred task of the "free nations" in their "holy war" against "Russian totalitarianism."

An O. John Rogge would throw up his hands in horror and cry, as he did in the case of Korea, "they should not use force." The fact that they are enslaved by brutal, bloody force would cut no ice with him.

They should use the ballot box to gain their freedom! No matter that the South African Government has banned the Communist Party just because the colored peoples—under their farcically limited franchise—insisted on voting for it as the party of liberation.

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THE OPEN SLAVERY in South Africa is the most obvious demonstration of the vicious nonsense implied in the Wall Street propaganda phrase "free nations." What Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson and the Times and the Post and all other spokesmen of their program mean by the phrase is freedom to enslave and exploit. This is the basis of their policies abroad.

When they speak of "free enterprise," for instance, they mean freedom of the monopolies to exploit ruthlessly the wealth not only of the U. S. but of all other nations these monopolies can penetrate.

In Korea, the Syngman Rhee regime is a "free nation" because it permits American monopolies to take over the country's wealth and, by oppression and terror, to wipe out all opposition to ruthless exploitation of the people's labor. The North Korean regime is "totalitarian" because it does not allow the monopolies to take over the nation's wealth.

America's workers must not forget that the same monopolies against which they have had to battle bitterly for the right to organize and for human working conditions are the ones now interested in getting the Korean people and the rest of the Far East to work for them—at even more oppressive conditions.

The struggle going on in Korea represents the resistance of the working people of Korea to this program of intense imperialist exploitation. Despite the actions of the corrupt officialdom of AFL and CIO, can there be any question on which side America's workers should stand?

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Member, National Committee, Communist Party

Ireland and Korea—A Parallel

DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR I, Ireland was a test of all the fine declaration on "self determination" made by Woodrow Wilson and the allied statesmen of that day. For over seven centuries the Irish people had fought, with an uprising in every generation, to be free and independent. The first country to recognize the Irish Republic, even when it was in the stage of being treated as an outlaw by others, with prices on the heads of its leaders, was the new-born Soviet Republic. Finally in the 20's a compromise was made which divided Ireland into two parts—North Ireland consisting of six counties which remained under British rule, and the Southern 26 counties, which became Eire, and later the present Republic of Ireland.

This partition is an artificial line, cutting part of the industrial north and the agricultural south. It is bitterly resented by all the Irish people. It is like a gaping wound, making a bitter mockery of their so-called "liberation." Looking at the map of Korea, divided likewise by an imaginary line between industrial north and agricultural south, one is struck by the resemblance to the map of Ireland. Self-determination is not just for the big nations of the world. It is for the little nations, too—like Ireland, Korea and Puerto Rico. Pondering over all this caused me to have a strange dream.

I dreamed that the Irish Republican Army has mobilized once again in the South of Ireland and was moving toward North Ireland to liberate their countrymen there from foreign domination and to unite the two parts of their "most distressful country" together again. I dreamed that the Irish in the six counties, who are supposed to be so "loyal" to the British crown and Empire—were welcoming their liberators with open arms, were refusing to fight them, and were deserting from the British armed forces to their countrymen. "Brother will not kill brother!" was their battle cry.

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AND THEN I DREAMED THAT at the instigation of the bankers, shipowners and landlords of North Ireland, many of whom are British, the United Nations was foolishly drawn into this internal conflict, in violation of its charter, and issued a "Cease fire!" order. But when the Irish, bent upon their own historical business of uniting and freeing their beloved country "from the center to the sea," paid no heed, something more happened. Great Britain, acting as an agent of the United Nations, flying the flag of the United Nations, instead of the Union Jack, landed its troops on Irish soil and sent airplanes to bomb Irish cities and Gen. Montgomery (beret and all) flew over to supervise the carnage.

But I dreamed that the Irish refused to knuckle under. All Ireland was as one in mind and will. "Ireland for the Irish!" was their slogan. They fought gallantly, as people for their rights. Then my dream became a veritable nightmare. I dream that the U.S. government pledged to help Great Britain keep her feet on Irish soil—in the name of "peace" and "the United Nations," came into the scene to drop atom bombs on Dublin, Belfast and Limerick, so they became Irish Hiroshimas. My horror awakened me, at first to my great relief and then to realize it wasn't exactly a dream but a deadl parallel of a reality that is a nightmare—in Korea.

Korea, too, is a separate country, with its own language, culture and traditions of national liberation. It is a peninsula, about as big as the British Isles, with 30,000,000 people—Koreans. They are not Chinese nor Japanese, any more than the Irish are Scotch or English. They fought valiantly against Japanese oppression for 38 years. In 1945, when they were "liberated," they asked for their complete independence. That's what the wanted then and now. They were told they would be governed by a joint trusteship for five years, then they would be given their independence. The five years are up. They want it now. Like Ireland wanted hers after World War I—when she was promised it, too.

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WHY DOES THE U. S. prop up the hated puppet government of the fascist Rhee in Korea? One hundred million already spent there could not make him acceptable to the Koreans. They don't want him. It's that simple. They hated Gen. Hodge who called them "The same breed of cats as the Japanese." They don't want MacArthur nor Dulles. They want to rule their own country. They are fighting to regain it.

Who took it away from them? Before 1945 Japan owned the mines, the banks and the bulk of the farming land, through the Oriental Development Co. The American Military Government took this over after V-J Day. It did not give it back to the Korean people. It set up the New Korea Company and the AMG owned all the stock. Then J. P. Morgan and the National City Bank were named as "fiscal agents." A Washington outfit used to run the airport at Seoul. A Pennsylvania outfit took over the electric power stations. The Koreans knew then that U.S. Brass, headed by MacArthur, handed them over to Wall St. They didn't like it.

If British soldiers were shipped to Ireland, if British planes bombed her green hills, and the atom bomb threatened her, would you be silent? Why should American blood and Korean blood bathe the soil of that country? Give Korea back to the Koreans! Take all American soldiers out of there! Give them back their mines, banks, lands, stolen by the Japanese and never returned to their real owners! America for the Americans was good fighting self-determination doctrine in 1776! Ireland for the Irish—was the same for eight centuries. Ask for it politely—it's today's liberation slogan of millions across the Pacific.

London Union Council Asks UN Seat China People's Gov't

LONDON, July 24.—The London Trades Council, representing 650,000 workers, voted 588 to 136 to indorse a letter from its executive to the national Trades Union Congress pressing for a full meeting of the Security Council, including the USSR and the Chinese People's government, "so that this threat to world peace may be averted."

A London conference of shop stewards in the engineering industry voted to demand withdrawal of all British forces from Korea. By an overwhelming majority it also demanded the calling of the full UN Security Council, including Soviet and new China representatives.

The Essex Federation of Trades Councils, which includes 17 councils with a membership of 64,000, has appealed to UN Sec.-Gen. Trygve Lie, the British Foreign Office and the U.S. and Soviet embassies to "bring about the immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea."

LABOR MP'S MOTION

Twenty-three Labor members of Parliament, including Labor Party executive membersm To Driberg and J. Reeves, have offered a resolution urging the government to do its best to end the war in Korea.

The resolution urges British action to secure withdrawal of U.S. forces from Formosa, admission of the Chinese People's government to the United Nations Security Council and to "end the cold war which is fraught with such dire perils to the survival of civilization and of mankind."

Labor MP S. O. Davies who, in a recent speech in Parliament, denounced American intervention in Korea, has been overwhelmed with letters of support. He has received over 700 letters already and more are coming in every day by the dozens. Davies was cheered when he told a crowded meeting at Merthyr, Wales: "I will do everything I can to prevent any man or woman from my constituency being drawn into this war."

He demanded that American bomber squadrons be cleared off British soil. "The United Nations," he said, "has been reduced to something like a tragic farce by the United States more than anyone else."

From Labor MP Richard Crossman came an urgent plea that the U.S. not use the atom-bomb in Korea. Such action, he warned, would be tantamount to world war, wuold spread the conflict to the Middle East and Germany and expose London and Paris to immediate retaliation.

Wage Control

(Continued from Page 3)

appearance before the Senate committee, to avoid specific discussion of job and wage controls, price ceilings or rationing Sen. Charles Toby (R-NH) asked for a direct answer. Truman will ask Congress for these "when he thinks necessary," Symington said.

"Manpower shortage in this emergency will be more pressing than ever before," he declared. "There will be military demands on the men and women working in the factories, on the farms and in such fields as transportation. Also, however, there is a great new additional manpower requirement which for the first time has become very real and practical to the security of the U. S. in this air-atomic age—civil defense."

WANTS SPEED

Symington pleaded with the Senators for speed in passing the Defense Production Act of 1950, as the first of the Truman emergency legislation is called. The measures would give the President sweeping powers to allocate raw materials and industrial facilities, to seize and operate plants when he desires, and to dictate credit terms. It would also empower him to subsidize corporations manufacturing "essential" products.

Under title four of the bill, Truman would be able to restrict installament buying and home financing.

"Already prices and employment are high and rising," Symington said in asking for quick action. "Prices of 28 basic commoditics have risen 10 percent since June 25, he admitted.

The Senate Banking Committee holding hearings on the bill will hear Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer in open session tomorrow morning, and Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staffs, in closed session tomorrow afternoon.

On Wednesday the witness will be the retired capitalist Bernard Baruch, longtime advocate of total mobilization, including wage and job freezes.

LIFE OF THE PARTY, the column by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, appears Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Daily Worker.

Bridges

(Continued from Page 5)

Rathborne's brother-in-law and witness in the recent trial.

Krolek testified that he discovered the dictagraph in Bridges' hotel room during the 1937 maritime Federation convention in Portland.

Krolek, says Ferguson, actually helped install that dictagraph and was an agent of the Portland police.

Other revelations in the sensation-packed 76-page document are:

• Ferguson attended meetings of the Communist Party, he says, in Portland and San Francisco in 1936 but NEVER saw Bridges or his co-defendant Henry Schmidt at any of them.

• Henry Schrimpf, the stool-pigeon, perjured himself in the recent trial and that perjury, says Ferguson, motivated him in part to make his confession.

"I knew that the $500 that I gave to Schrimpf (in 1937) was given to him with the complete understanding on my part and the part of my principals, the shipowners, that he would use it in the campaign against Harry Bridges."

• James W. Engstrom, Marine Firemen's official and president of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, met with Doyle, Keegan and Ferguson as early as 1937 and promised to "play ball" in the deportation campaign. Engstrom appeared as a government witness in the Landis hearing two years later.

What's On?

Coming

WATCH THIS COLUMN for another exciting weekend at the Brighton Film Circle. Best in films, entertainment, dancing, games, refreshments. Every Saturday and Sunday at 3200 Coney Island Ave. (one block from boardwalk).

STARTING Monday, July 31 to August 4th, Marxism and the Negro Question with David Goldway. A one week morning course from 9:30 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C. Subs. $2.00.

"POTEMKIN," Sergei Eisenstein's Soviet film classic telling the story of a sailor's uprising on the battleship "Potemkin," during the 1905 revolution, will be given a special revival this Saturday and Sunday evenings at the cool and breezy 3200 Coney Island Avenue (one block from boardwalk). Two of Charlie Chaplin's funniest, two-reelers, "A Night at the Show" and "Easy Street" will be shown in addition. A social with dancing and refreshments will continue throughout the evening in the Rose Room. Auspices: Brighton Film Circle and Brooklyn YPA. Date: Saturday and Sunday evenings, July 29 and 30. Time: Two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30; place: 3200 Coney Island Avenue in Brighton Beach (one block from boardwalk). Donation 83c plus tax.

CLEVELAND UNIONISTS

(Continued from Page 5)

other framed-up victims facing death? it also asked.

The Negro and white trade unionists viewed with apprehension the support for the Korean war in the Negro press "since these same accounts reveal the continued existence of traditional U. S. Army jimcrow. We abhor the thought of Negro GI's in a jim-crow army ordered to attack their colored brothers in Korea, while the memory of Isaac Woodard is fresh in their minds."

Woodard's eyes were gouged out by a Southern bus driver after he returned from the army still wearing his uniform.

Calling for the end of Korean intervention, the Council urged "the peaceful settlement of existing differences between nations through the facilities of the UN. We call for admission of representatives of the great Chinese nation to the councils of the UN."

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MacArthur

(Continued from Page 2)

. . . to give any information of military value" to the Army.

So MacArthur's father began using torture on a vast scale.

"The most common torture used by the American soldiers," reports Col. Sexton, "was the so-called 'water cure'."

The MacArthur's "water cure" was terribly painful.

". . . The cure was given," said the military historian, "by having a Filipino flat on his back, his mouth pushed open with a stick, bayonet or even a cartridge case. Large quantities of water, sometimes salty, sometimes dirty, were then poured down the victim's throat until his stomach became distended. When no more water could enter someone sat on his stomach. [or stamped on his stomach say other reports] until the water was discharged. Then the process was repeated. . . . American troops employed it to a great extent."

DEFENDED 'WATER CURE'

Col. Sexton defended the torture method. But millions of Americans were angry and distressed. The Senate Committee on the Philippines was forced to hear eye witness testimony from soldiers, who had seen MacArthur's brutes at work.

In one of these Senate hearings Sgt. Charles S. Riley of Northampton, Mass., told how Capt. Glenn of the Fourth Cavalry tortured the president of Igbaras a town of 25,000 in Panay Island in 1900.

The "cure" was given by a "water detail" of five men, who had tortured prisoners often before. Sgt. Riley said that the water would squirt up two or three feet from the victim's mouth when a soldier would stamp on his swollen belly.

The torture was repeated again on the pavement, when two syringes were thrust up the man's nose. The Army doctor threw handfuls of salt into the water before it was pumped in.

But the presidente was made of stern stuff. He refused to lead the Yanks to the guerillas. And the soldiers then burned his town of 25,000 people to the ground. Not a single residence was left, said Sgt. Riley.

Lt. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Army's chief of staff, reported later that he found this part of Paney Island lying "devasted" "waste" in a 38-mile ride.

Miles said the presidentes of the towns and other "intelligent" and "sincere" men told him detailed stories of the wholesale use of the terrible "water cure" and the butchery of prisoners by American troops.

His report can be found in the Army and Navy Journal of May 2, 1903.

I could give more details of still more savage tortures. But none of these sadistic measures was as murderous as MacArthur's concentration camps in which tens of thousands of Filipinos were confined, with many deaths.

It is estimated that at least one-sixth of the people on the main island of Luzon perished from various causes during the war.

MacArthur's son Douglas has picked up where the old man left off.

Tomorrow's MacArthur Story: Killing His First Filipino.

McGee

(Continued from Page 3)

meeting under the auspices of the Connecticut Civil Rights Congress.

Mrs. McGee also spoke at a protest meeting in Waterbury at the Pearl Street Community Center.

CLERGY PROTESTS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 24.—If Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven are permitted to die in the electric chair, "at least 20 million American citizens will wonder as to their share in American democracy," a group of Baptist and Methodist clergymen declared in a letter to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

McGee is slated to die on July 27 and the Martinsville Seven will be executed July 28 and Aug. 4, unless mass protests halt the legal lynchings.

The letter was signed by Rev. J. Edward Guy, executive secretary of the Council of Baptist Organization, National Baptist convention, and Rev. Edward W. Jackson, secretary of the Youngstown District, North Ohio Annual Conference of the Third Episcopal District.

Truman

(Continued from Page 2)

the FBI said today through a spokesman. The letter writers will be kept annonymous.

Incidents reporting the arrest of citizens criticizing the war against Korea have already been reported. Collectors of signatures asking for the banning of atomic war have been similarly harrased and threatened as "subversives."

This order for a nationwide system of snooping and informing strongly resembles the Nazi system in which every German was held accountable to the Gestapo for his own opinions and for those of his neighbors, union members, and shopmates as well.

Hikmet

(Continued from Page 1)

directed Hikmet's immediate release.

The Paris reports described the impact that world protest — and especially that of America's — had upon the nervous Turkish authorities, and also spoke of a powerful popular movement arising within Hikmet's native land which led to his release. Much of the domestic pressure there, it was learned, focused on Wall Street's domination of Turkey through the Marshall Plan.

ASK ABOUT U. S.

Foreign dispatches indicate that many, internationally, are now asking if the United States government itself would free its own political prisoners—men like Howard Fast, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Eugene Dennis, the Hollywood Ten, and many others. Pressure for their freedom is rising throughout Europe and Asia.

Hikmet, jailed for 12 years, had been sentenced to 28 years by a court-martial of general and admirals on a Turkish battleship. Writing poetry that Turkish soldiers and sailors read was the basic charge. His books could be bought at any Ankara bookstall at the time of his arrest.

For the past number of months, world opinion increasingly clamored for Hikmet's release. The poet himself had gone on hunger strike April 7 to direct attention to tyranny within his homeland. For a considerable time Turkish observers believed he would perish, as he suffered from angina pectoris.

These fact became clear to the world as a result of the protest movement here and abroad. Picket-lines before Turkish embassies, delegations, resolutions directed to the Ankara authorities demanded Hikmet's immediate release.

WORKER'S CAMPAIGN

The Daily Worker in United States initiated a vigorous campaign for the poet's freedom. Daily reports on his condition were carried, and thousands of this paper's readers, wired wrote or telephoned the Turkish authorities here and in Washington demanding the poet's release.

A picket-line of writers, artists and workers demonstrated before the Turkish consulate in Rockefeller Center. A delegation led by Howard Fast visited the consular authorities and presented their protests; outstanding progressive writers, artists and trade-unionists, men like Paul Robeson, and William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress head, let the authorities know their stand. Copies of all the protests went to Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

PHONE CALLS

Daily telephone calls to the Turkish authorities here and in Washington were made by this newspaper asking for news on Hikmet's condition. The authorities at first replied that they did not have the information and nervously asked that protests be forwarded them by mail to be sent to the Ankara government. It was evident that they were jittery over the fact that progressive American circles had become aware of the Hikmet case and that Turkey—a Marshall Plan vassal—was a dictatorship which jailed any citizen—even its greatest poet — for his opnions.

The news of Hikmet's hunger strike came to this country April 11 via United Press from Istanbul. The news agency described him as "Turkey's No. 1 poet and Communist." It said he had vowed "neither to eat nor drink" until the Turkish government freed him. Prison doctors believed then, the news story said, that Hikmet could live only a few days unless he took some liquid nourishment, "but all attempts to persuade the stocky, curly-haired, dark-eyed poet to eat or drink failed." They were considering forcible feeding.

The UP said the poet was asked by newsmen: "Do you want to die?"

"No," he replied, "I want to live as much as anyone."

The reporter said the Communist poet "was known and beloved" by the Turkish people "for his vivid poetry about the Turkish way of life."

Later, dispatches from Europe revealed that one of Hikmet's judges publicly admitted that "the constitutionality of the sentence was questionable."

Many thousands in Turkey pressed for his freedom for years. Several score students and workers were arrested last May, in Istanbul, for distributing leaflets calling for Hikmet's freedom.

The case attracted widespread attention throughout the world and prominent writers sent their demands to the Turkish government as well as to the UN's UNESCO. The Anglo-American majority on that commission blocked consideration of the case.

A series of Hikmet's poems, written in jail, appeared in Masses and Mainstream, the cultural monthly, several months ago. One of them, called "To Paul Robeson" read:

"They don't let us sing our songs, Robeson,
Eagle singer, Negro brother,
They don't want us to sing songs.
They are scared, Negro brother,
Our songs scare them."

Win Reversal on Counsel Ouster For Trenton 6

Three Civil Rights Congress attorneys for the framed "Trenton Six" Negroes, in the death house at Trenton, N. J., expect an early Federal Court order directing their reinstatement as defense counsel.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia ruled this weekend that Judge Charles P. Hutchinson of the Mercer County Court was in error in removing them from the case last year.

The attorneys, O. John Rogge, Emanuel Bloch and William L. Patterson, handled the appeal that won a reversal of the original death verdict from the New Jersey State Superior Court.

The three CRC attorneys were later ruled out as new defense counsel in the second trial to be held later.

REVERSES DISTRICT COURT

The three lawyers had been turned down when they appealed this illegal ruling to the U. S. District Court in Trenton. But the U. S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia—by a 2 to 1 vote—ruled that the six defendants were entitled to have lawyers of their own choosing.

Judge Hutchinson had arbitrarily barred them as attorneys from outside the state.

The Circuit Court's order places the duty of ordering the reinstatement on U. S. District Judge Philip Forman, who had originally rejected the three lawyers' plea. The six Negro defendants were framed in 1948 on a charge of killing William Horner, a Trenton furniture dealer.

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Literature Fights for the New Germany

Poets, Novelists, Playwrights Write to Educate People in Spirit of Democracy

By A. Dymshyts

Important work in popularizing the Marxist-Leninist theory of aesthetics and in combatting modern dcadent trends in drama and reactionary tendencies in bourgeois aesthetics is conducted by the magazine Theaer der Zeit and its editor Fritz Erpenbeck, writer and critic. The well-known publicists and literary critics Alexander Abusch, Alfred Norden, Paul Rilla, and Herbert Ihering are among the editors and contributors of **Weltibuhne**, a militant organ of publicist and political opinion. This magazine carries on in the tradition of the journal of the same name which was put out in the 20's by the radical democrats headed by the well-known anti-fascist writer Kurt Tucholsky and Karl von Ossietsky. But while the new **Weltbuhne** has inherited its fighting spirit and publicistic skill from its forerunner, its position is more consistently Socialistic than was that of its predecesor.

Literature—poetry, prose and drama—has taken its place alongside militant democratic journalism on the forward positions of the fight for the new Germany. Novelists and poets are seeking through the medium of their art to mould the thoughts and sentiments of their readers, to educate them in the spirit of democracy. Worthy of special mention is the mature, talented poetry of Johannes Becher whose sonnets and "novels in verse" are a passionate indictment of the crimes of German fascism and expresses the feelings of a true German democrat who deeply loves his country and is firmly convinced that by fighting for its unity he is fighting for an opportunity for peaceful development for the German people and for the peoples of Europe. On a par with the work of Becher is that of the young and talented poets Kurt Bartel (his original lyrical cycle Gedicht vom Menschen) and the ballads and verses of Stephan Hermlin which bear the imprint of a profoundly individual talent. Hermlin also does a great deal of literary criticism and translation. He has translated many of Mayakovsky's verses, some of the poetry of the French poet Eluard and the Chilean poet Neruda, as well as American Negro songs of protest against imperialist oppression.

A number of new works in the popular spirit have been published by the well-known poet and playwright Berthold Brecht. In his verse **Freiheit und Demokratie** he castigates the temporary masters of Western Germany and exposes the anti-national compact between the survivors of German fascism and the imperialist occupationists which subsequently led to the formation of the so-called Bonn puppet "government." Brecht has also written a splendid song about the restoration of Germany which as sung by the famous singer Ernst Busch has already won great popularity among the workers and the youth.

The monstrous inhuman nature of fascism is shown in **Totentanz**, a novel by the veteran German writer Bernhard Kellermann. In his articles for the press in the period between 1945 and 1949 Kellermann resolutely added his voice, the voice of a writer to the voice of the people who in spite of the efforts of the imperialists, demanded the national, state, economic, political and cultural unity of Germany.

In his latest plays **Dr. Wanner, Was der Mensch Saet** and **Wie Tiere des Waldes** Friedrich Wolf, author of the famous drama **Professor Mamlock**, gives a vivid and passionate picture of the national disaster into which fascism plunged Germany. These three plays constitute an epic work of profoundly instructive value for the German people. A striking and talented denunciation of Prussian Junker militarism is contained in the General, a play by Horst Lommer, dramatist and satirist.

FRIEDRICH WOLF

• • •

OF INESTIMABLE value in moulding the democratic consciousness of the German people, and especially of the rising generation, is the popularization of heroic examples of courageous anti-fascist struggle waged by German revolutionaries. This important task was mentioned by Otto Grotewohl, prime minister of the German Democratic Republic, in his governmental declaration. "We bow in reverence to the tens of thousands of German martyrs, men and women who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the barbarous Nazi regime, in the struggle to avert the war, to end it, in the struggle for a peace-loving fatherland. They died that the people might live! By their struggle and martyrdom these German men and women laid the foundation for a new confidence in the new Germany on the part of progressive people and all nations. Their heroic example must live on in our youth and in our people. . ."

A number of literary and documentary works have already been dedicated to the glorious struggle waged by the anti-fascist underground againt Nazi domination. Chief among books of this nature is Anna Seghers' realistic novel "Das siebte Kreuz" and her story "Die Saboteure." A book that has great value from the standpoint of ideological education is the history of the heroic life and struggle of Ernst Thaelmann, the glorious leader of the German workers, written by Willi Bredel and published with a foreword by Wilhelm Pieck. Poignant human documents compiled on the basis of personal experience in Nazi dungeons and concentration camps are "Die Moorsoldaten" by Wolfgang Langhof, "Memorial" by Mensch" by Werner Eggerath, "Te dunkler die Natch, desto heller die Sterne" by Friedrich Schlutterbeck, and other novels. With them ranks the documentary genre of Alfred Kantorwicz (his "Spanisches Tagebuch," the diary of a member of the International Brigade who fought in Spain against General Franco), "Buchenwald," an intensely moving documentary compilation about one of the worst of the fascist death camps, and the collection of last letters—the political testaments of the champions and heroes of democracy—written by German anti-fascists on the eve of execution.

• • •

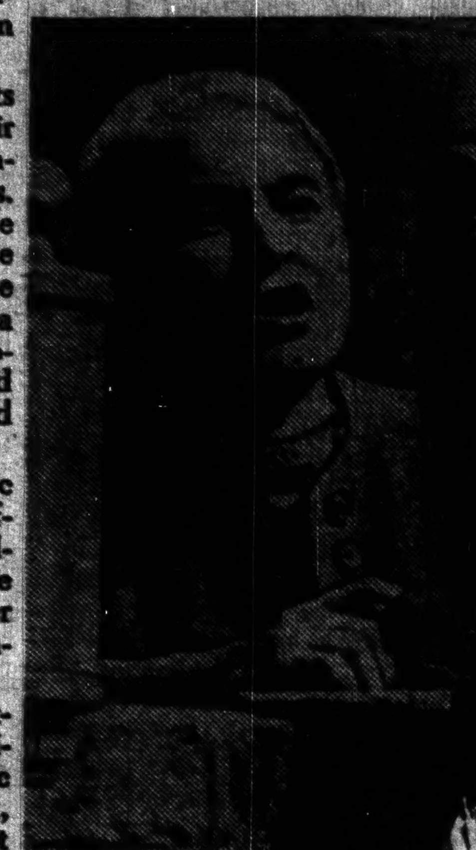
THE LITERATURE of the German people is replete with fervent sympathy with the great Soviet Union, the hope of all freedom-loving people. To the Soviet Union, its people and its great leader are dedicated a number of the best works of German poetry among them **Kapitel Zewi der Weltgeschichte** by Erich Weinert, **Als Stalin Sprach** by Johannes R. Becher, **Ballade von den weitschauenden Augen** by Stephan Hermlin.

Many German anti-fascist poets have succeeded in expressing their love for the people and the country of Socialism in their writings. In their verses they speak of the friendship of the Soveit people have always cherished for true German democratic anti-fascists, a feeling reciprocated by democratically-minded Germans and helping them to work more and better.

Progressive German democratic literature is directing all its efforts at strengthening the friendship of the German people for the Soviet people in order the better to serve the cause of peace in Europe and the whoel world.

In his historic message of greeting to Wilhelm Pieck, the president of the German Democratic Republic and Otto Grotewohl, prime minister of the government of the German Democratic Republic, J. V. Stalin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR said: "The experience of the last war has shown that the greatest sacrifices in that war were borne by the German and Soviet peoples, that these two peoples possess the biggest potentialities in Europe for the accomplishment of great actions of world significance. If these two peoples display the determination to work for peace with the same exertion of effort as they waged the war, then peace in Europe may be regarded as insured."

The German democratic writers are convinced champions of the cause of peace and active propagandists of progressive ideas. Having thrown in their lot with the people, they have consciously placed their art in the service of the historical task of creating a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany.



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MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR—Tello-Test
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Bing Crosby Records
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WCBS—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WQXR—Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Bing Crosby Show
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
11:00-WNBC—We Love and Learn
WOR—News
WJZ—Dean Acheson, Speaking
WNYC—Music America Loves
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WNBC—Report from Pentagon
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quiz Program
WCBS—Grand Slam
WQXR—Violin Personalities
11:45-WNBC—David Harum
WCBS—Rosemary
WOR—Kate Smith
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News Roundup
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Luncheon Club
WCBS—Wendy Warren—Sketch
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Sketch Henderson
WOR—Lanny Ross Show
12:25-WJZ—Carol Douglas, Beauty
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Helen Trent
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—News
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—Chamber Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—The Answer Man
WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WCBS—Guiding Light
WNYC—News; Weather Report
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Ladies Fair
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WNYC—World of Science
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
WOR—Queen For a Day
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WCBS—Nora Drake
[illegible]
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day
WQXR—Musical Specialties
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WCBS—Hint Hunt—Sketch
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WOR—Tell-O-Test
WCBS—Winner Take All
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WOR—Barbara Welles Show
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WCBS—Strike It Rich, Quiz
WNYC—Music of the Theatre
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas, Sketch
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones, Sketch
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WOR—Dean Cameron
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—People, Patt Barnes
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show
WJZ—Fun House
WCBS—Galen Drake
WNYC—Sunset Serenade
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WJZ—Space Patrol, Sketch
WOR—Vincent Lopez Show
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—News
WCBS—Allan Jackson
WNYC—UN Story
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Sports
WOR—Bing Crosby Records
WJZ—News
6:30-WNBC—Tex and Jinx
WOR—News; Vandeventer
WCBS—Curt Massey
WQXR—Dinner Concert
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—News
7:00-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr.
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WCBS—Garry Moore Show
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; On Stage
7:05-WJZ—Headline Edition
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—News
7:30-WNBC—Leopold Stokowski, Show
WJZ—Counter-Spy, Sketch
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WCBS—Stepping Out, Variety
WQXR—Musical
7:45-WOR—Newsreel
WCBS—News
8:00-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WJZ—Paul Whiteman
WCBS—Mystery Theatre
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—Carmen Dragon Orch.
WJZ—Man of the Press
WCBS—Satan's Waiting, Sketch
WNYC—Music for the Connoisseur
WOR—Official Detective
9:00-WNBC—Penny Singleton Show
WOR—Mystery Is My Hobby
WCBS—Romance
WJZ—America's Town Meeting
9:30-WNBC—Charles Boyer Show
WOR—Mysterious Traveler—Sketch
WCBS—Candid Microphone
WJZ—Erwin Canham, News
WQXR—Ballet Program
WNYC—Reader's Almanac
9:45-WJZ—Quartet
10:00-WNBC—Big Town Sketch
WOR—Frank Edwards, Comment
WCBS—Al Goodman Orch.
WQXR—The Showcase
WJZ—Time for Defense
WNYC—Concert Hall
WQXR—Showcase
10:15-WOR—A. L. Alexander, Forum
10:30-WNBC—A Life in Your Hands
WJZ—John Elsin, Story
WQXR—Variety Musicale

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Ted Tinsley Says

WHO LET THAT CAT OUT?

Union officials are expected, under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law, to sign a non-Communist oath. It is legal for the union official to sell out strikes, to go to work for the personnel department of the company whose workers he was supposed to represent, to assist the speed-up, to sign phony escalator clauses, or to tie labor hand and foot, and deliver it to the Board of Directors in a bi-partisan gunny-sack marked "Not to be opened for five years."

But it is not legal for a union leader to declare, through membership in the Communist Party, that his first and last consideration is the welfare of the working class.

Nobody in Washington has yet proposed a non-scab oath.

Only a few weeks ago, however, one of the higher courts in the land gave a new and revealing interpretation of the Taft-Hartley non-Communist oath. You wouldn't believe this, but the oath doesn't apply to all union leaders. Only to some.

For instance, according to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, the non-Communist affidavits do not apply to the top officials of the AFL.

What is most surprising is that the judges of this court sound very much like Communists. Sen. McCarthy ought to look into the matter at once. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals, in deciding that the nation's most illustrious pie-cards don't have to swear allegiance to capitalism, described the AFL officials in terms we have used many times in this newspaper. Arm in arm, the Daily Worker and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals march forward.

Why don't these AFL big-wigs have to sign? Well, says the Court of Appeals, "neither the Federation nor its officers, as such, have the authority to call strikes. . . ."

They never call them. They only bust them—and you don't have to sign affidavits for that.

The court continues its description of the AFL pie-cards. "They do not participate in collective bargaining. . . ." You can say that again, judge.

And finally, the court remarks of these officials that "no individual members . . . can subject them to the pressure of the ballot, for their only members are unions." They may be subject to the pressure of corporations, but they are, as the court so well understands, beyond the reach of the AFL membership.

It is heartwarming indeed to notice that the District of Columbia Court of Appeals has finally come around to our point of view.

These are the same AFL officials who are spending too much money to organize a worldwide federation of "free" trade unions—a federation in which the officials have no authority to call strikes, do not participate in collective bargaining and are not bound by the votes of union members. This may mean selling out the working class—but look! you don't have to sign an affidavit!

On Stage:

Menott's Operas In Arena Style

By Michael Singer

Enthusiasts of Gian-Carlo Menotti's double-play combination The Telephone and The Medium who voiced fears for its revival, in a theatre-of-the-round, can relax. The Arena, former dance floor in the Hotel Edison, now cozily established as a sort of four-wall handball court where performers hurl sound and fury in all directions, is an ideal type of setting for the revival.

The Telephone continues to be a 15-minute musical interlude of humor, irony, creative staging and pleasant singing. True, this observer seeing it for the first time was less than overwhelmed. The excitement generated by this piece of musical fluff had him anticipating a rare performance. It isn't.

Interesting theatre as it is and certainly conceived in talent, The Telephone has a theme that male supremacists will guffaw no end at. Men are, have been, and always were, as much slaves to the phone as women—much more so—and 15 minutes of a man's irritation over his fiancee's preoccupation with a dial system has an element of "stick-to-the-kitchen, woman" that we found hardly amusing.

Edith Gordon and Paul King, the two singers in The Telephone, have admirable, if not thrilling, voices.

The Medium, which is the tour de force of the evening, is probably one of the most overrated "sensations" this less-than-excited reviewer ever saw. It is highly theatrical, even magically so with its eerie lighting, spook effects, sound deceptions and bombast. It is the kind of theatre that shakes you by the shoulder, jumps up and down your spine and "soothes" your nerves with vinegar spiked in water.

It has too much sound, too much screaming, too much bolum. It has too much effect with too little to say. The music? We suppose it's good but we hardly heard it for the noise.

The story of a medium who falls victim to her own charlatanism and rises to an insane pitch of tempestuous violence while mumbling religious incantations for relief from her sin-filled past, could be a paradox satiating with drama.

Madam Flora, played by the new star Selma George, is a role that demands great skill and Mrs. George exploits it with amazing energy. For all her vitality, wheelchair maneuverability and savage intensity, Madam Flora left us peculiarly placid.

Maybe it was the story, as sheer a bit of theatrical bunk as ever graced a stage. The Medium has drama, it has sweep, it has exhausting pace. The singing is excellent; there is violence and pathos and color.

Why then didn't we rave? That's the trickery in Gian-Carlo Menotti; he's a very talented composer-dramatist. But his irony is unsocial and his outlook Victorian and framed in musical ego. For us not only The Medium but Menotti is a hoax.

Incidentally, someone has to be censured severely for giving the fine pianist, (the orchestra has gone with the proscenium-type stage), Leonard Kastle, pica size credit lines. He deserves much better billing.

The seats, too, can be better arranged. The woman in front of us tried hard to cooperate, but she wouldn't cut off her hair. For such a small theatre, the Arena might do better. Improving the slope for the seat arrangement would help.

And the prices are way, way too high.

Barnard Rubin returns to his theater criticism on Thursday with a review of "Parisienne."

Books:

'Steeltown', a Case History Of an Industrial Community

STEELTOWN, by Charles R. Walker. Harper. New York. 284 pp. $4.50.

By Robert Friedman

Steeltown, by Charles R. Walker, is one of the Yale University "Labor and Management Center Series." Grandiloquently subtitled "An industrial case history of the conflict between progress and security," Steeltown is a sociologistic study of the reaction of the people of Elwood City, Pa., to the announcement in 1946 that their main industry was to be moved.

The industry was the National Tube Co.'s plant, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, employing two-thirds of the industrial wage earners of the city of 14,000.

The author, in his introduction, insists that the problem which Elwood City faced, i.e., 'the dilemma of progress as against social stability," is broader than the problem of capitalism vs. socialism because, allegedly, all modern industrial societies face the need to weigh the merit and demerit of displacing and uprooting populations.

In Elwood City, the decision to move the plant was ultimately held up. It had been made in the first place because the corporation had decided it would be more profitable to build a new plant in Gary, Ind., than to improve the old plant in Elwood.

What would have given meaning to the author's introductory comparison—the basis for making decisions affecting the life of a community and its workers, and the degree of democracy in the manner of making the decision, under capitalism and under socialism—does not enter into this study.

Yet it is the fact that U. S. Steel in authoritarian fashion and for self-profit could wreck a community at will which is the dominant note struck in Steeltown. Only, this tremenodus power in the hands of a few magnates is accepted in this volume as a first principle.

Much of the book is taken up with little "Gallup Poll" quoting and evaluating the replies of Elwood City steel workers to all sorts of questions as to how they like their jobs, bosses, etc. Since practically everybody loved practically everything—for the record—this reader is inclined to be violently skeptical.

There never was a major industrial plant in America—and particularly one owned by U. S. Steel—where the workers were not bitter over a mass of wrongs.

Of particular interest today, in view of the union-wrecking, company union policy of Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers Union, is the account given of the manner in which Murray's representative begged the U. S. Steel stockholders' meeting not to move the Elwood City plant.

According to the May 6, 1947, newspaper account quoted in the book, Sam G. Neff, the union representative, promised that workers would be willing to "cut wages, reduce incentive rates and eliminate feather bedding."

Rarely has there ever been so bold a statement of the shameless betrayal of workers' rights. Neff was only saying what the Murrays, Careys, Curranns, Quills and Dubinskys have been doing.

Agriculture in Austrian Empire

Noble Landowners and Agriculture in Austria, 1815-1848 by Jerome Blum, The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

By Eric Bert

JEROME BLUM'S "Noble Landowners and Agriculture in Austria" is an excellent survey of the development of agriculture in the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy from the last decades of the 18th century through the first half of the 19th.

The volume covers the system of feudal land tenure, the development of commercial agriculture, and the attempts to "reform" the land system. All are dealt with in great detail.

The theme of the volume is the attempt of the more progressive landed magnates to reform the tenure system in such a way that they could grab off the great profits possible from commercial agriculture — while maintaining their right to exploit the peasantry to the maximum. The latter was to be accomplished by transforming feudal payments into cash payments. But this required a whole new system of credit relations with the capitalist money market, and was opposed by the monarchy, the Roman Catholic Church hierarchs, and those landlords who feared that any change would inevitably be for the worse.

As the half century mark neared other voices were heard, from the lower depths of the social structure—calling for wiping out of the whole structure of feudal payments without indemnification.

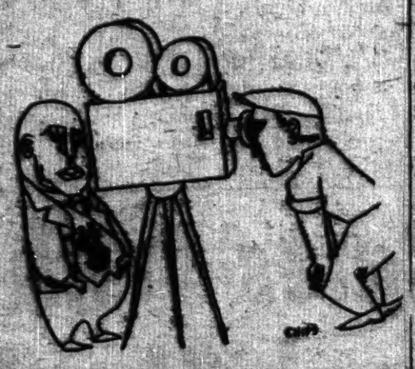
The result was a compromise among monarchy, noble landlords, and the big farmer tenants, whereby the feudal dues were recognized as the property of the landlord for which he was indemnified in cash. The big peasants were "eager to protect their newly won gains against the demands of the cotters and landless peasants—the rural proletariat."

All of the exploiting classes, haunted by centuries of peasant revolts, were only too ready to call it quits—and the landless peasants remained landless. They were to come into their own only after another century had passed, and only where the Soviet armies had routed the propertied classes who had placed their faith in Hitler—Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Poland.—E.B.

Today's Films:

Summer Musical At the Capital

THE DUCHESS OF IDAHO. MGM. Produced by Joe Pasternak. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard. Screenplay by Dorothy Cooper and Jerry Davis. With Esther Williams, Van Johnson, John Lund, Paula Raymond. At the Capitol. N



By Jose Yglesias

I seems to be a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer policy to have an Esther Williams technicolor musical like The Duchess of Idaho out every summer, hoping with the sight of emerald swimming pools to cool off audiences. And with air conditioned theaters to keep them from looking too closely at the musical formula. For the summer musical is invariably a water-logged, inane affair—not too different, it's true, from the winter musical.

With one or two exceptions Hollywood has never been able to do musicals with the kind of polish and verve that Broadway does. It's about the one form of strictly American entertainment there is, but the musical film is something else again In front of the camera a staged musical number loses all its charm, for without the direct contact between audience and performer all that is left is the artificiality.

So you sit at the Capitol and watch Esther Williams, Van Johnson and John Lund being as cute as possible in the most impossible of circumstances. For perhaps the worst Hollywood fallacy of all is the kind of mobbery involved in the subjects of their musical plots. Everything has to be more expensive than the expensive is in real life. That's beauty.

Therefore, a secretary dresses like high society, lives in a remarkably fashionable apartment, and marries a railroad magnate. Esther Williams does "water ballets" in a night club that apparently has acres to waste on a pool, ornate sliding boards, and bare chorus boys. And if this hasn't made you feel at home, the whole cast dashes off blithely to Sun Valley for a vacation.

There, in Sun Valley, they all are cute in the latest summer clothes. It isn't that MGM is out to make a charming fantasy. Oh no, all this is an attempt to beguile audiences. If you don't live like this, you must be a failure and not a red-blooded American.

The picture is complete; the whole of that kind of mentality is on view. Negro railroad porters sing happily in musical numbers. Lena Horne is brought in during a nightclub sequence that can be cut easily in the South without ruining the plot—if the plot of The Duchess of Idaho could be ruined. But it's probably only the ad writers who would today call the movie colossal. And they too get paid for their work.

'Battle Goes On,' To Be Revived

The Battle Goes On, a Yiddish language play by Nathan Malkin, will be revived this September in New York. Dealing with the labor movement in this country, the play was recently produced at the Henry Street Settlement and at the Grand Street Playhouse.

Depending upon its response this fall, Mr. Malkin may have the play translated into English. He is now seeking a collaborator for translation.

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL
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IRVING PLACE

★★ Edition
New York, Tuesday, July 25, 1950

Daily Worker Sports

'Baseball Diplomacy'

State Dep't Uses Carrasquel 'Day' To Promote Oil Profits in Venezuela

"Baseball diplomacy," it is now called. This sport phrase fitted to the pattern of the Truman Doctrine, the Atlantic Pact, the Marshall Plan and Wall Street's war on the Korean people is being polished up for substantial promotion by sports writers in the commercial press. The latest adaptation of "baseball diplomacy" is as raw a hoax on ball fans and ball players as ever disgraced the game. The background of the story reveals how the moguls and their industrial backers plan to make of baseball a bigtime American Legion "crusade" for war, against peace, against Communism; to steer the chauvinistic, racist spirit of the owners and some sport writers into the bleachers.

We are grateful to Mike Hecht of Chicago for revealing to our readers the story. Here it is:

Alfonso Carrasquel, great Venezuelan shortstop for the Chicago White Sox, was honored with a "day" at Yankee Stadium on June 16. Fans showered him with gifts and cash. A delegation came from Venezuela to pay tribute. It was a touching form of esteem from Venezuelan and American fans for a great player.

But the Chicago Sun-Times on July 17 headed the story with a headline: "Chico's Day Fights Communism." The coupling of 'Chico'—a chauvinist slur—and war-mongering hysteria was neither accidental nor un-typical. It seems, according to Edgar Munzel, Sun-Times sport writer, that the real angle in the "day" for Carrasquel "lay in the fact that this was the first time that baseball diplomacy was being employed in the fight against Communism."

The Venezuelan government, with full cooperation from the U.S. State Department, was behind it," Munzel discloses, "and baseball's first 'international day' for a player was the method."

State Department hypocrisy and deception has now invaded the diamonds. To use a baseball game and to camouflage the fans' desire to honor a great Venezuelan player into a clever gimmick for fostering racism and anti-colonial aggression in Asia and Latin-America the Wall Street imperialists insulted the fans, degraded the game of baseball and exposed the degeneration of their brutal methods.

. . . All Errors, No Hit

Munzel wrote: "'Communism has flared up among some of the younger elements (in Venezuela), explained Frederick Kuhn, press' attache of the U. S. Embassy in Venezuela, "who took an active part in helping to promote 'Carrasquel Day'."

Walter Donnelly, U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela, "always has been a great believer in baseball as a common denominator," Munzel wrote. "The success of Carrasquel gave him the idea of a 'Day' that might help to focus attention of Venezuelans on our friendship and common interest. The Venezuelan government and businessmen got behind it. They agreed to pay all the expenses."

So there you have it. A frank, cynical admission that Carrasquel was not honored because he is a star. No, he was used by the oil trusts and the Venezuelan government stooges of our State Department, as a foil to promote the Truman Doctrine of "benevolent slavery," to lull the exploited Venezuelan workers into loving a "common denominator" which gives them hunger and slavery and American monopolists billions in profits.

Carrasquel, these leeches would have the fans believe, is really not a shortstop—he is an ambassador for Standard Oil. This mockery and debauched concept of what the American fans think and believe should be answered for the slander it is.

A barrage of letters to Mr. Munzel whose idea of esteem for Carrasquel is to label him "Chico' and whose concept of baseball is that it become a "diplomacy" for the "fight against Communism" might bring some sanity to and retraction from to that vaunted State Department stooge.

The Venezuelan people, of course, whose struggle for liberation from the oil trusts are a great chapter in South America's democratic aspirations, need no lesson from Mr. Munzel, the State Department or their own government Sunoco puppets, into American diplomacy, baseball or otherwise.

Rizzuto Rates With Wagner, Says Stengel, 'Has No Faults'

Little Phil Rizzuto of the Yankees has drawn some high praise in his time but none greater than came today from Casey Stengel, who compared the pepperpot to the incomparable Honus Wagner. "Listen," snapped Stengel, discussing the modern shortstops, "there'll never be another Wagner for my money but Rizzuto comes as close as any one I've ever seen.

"That little guy has broken his neck for this club all year and he's made some miraculous plays.

"He just never quits, that's all. He's one of the few guys in this league who can beat you either in the field or at the plate. Sure, Wagner had it a little over Rizzuto—He was a better hitter—But I've seen the kid make plays Wagner never did."

Stengel paused a moment to answer the telephone. When he put down the receiver again, he immediately renewed the subject.

"Yes siree, I've seen some great shortstops in my time. . . . Beauty Bancroft was no slouch. . . . But how can anybody find any fault with Rizzuto?" The Yankee pilot asked.

"The other night against Cleveland, he wound up finishing off a double play at home plate. Can you tell me the last time any shortstop did that?"

Rizzuto is rapidly becoming known throughout the circuit as a player without an apparent weakness.

He is an excellent bunter, probably the best in all baseball, a dangerous line-drive hitter, exceptionally shifty on the bases and near flawless on the defense.

There rarelly is a time that Rizzuto waits for the ball to reach him. He hounds it all the way and often winds up snaring fly balls as far as 200 feet from home plate.

Rizzuto currently is batting at a lofty .323 clip and has become one of the best clutch hitters around.

The Boston Red Sox like to tell the story of one of their pitchers who got into a hole against the Yankees with an important game in the balance.

Catcher Birdie Tebbetts called time and walked to the mound as Joe DiMaggio waited to bat with the bases full.

"You know who's up at the plate, don't you?" Tebbetts asked his hurler.

The pitcher nooded.

"What's running through your mind?" Tebbetts inquired.

The pitcher took a deep breath and toyed idly with the baseball.

"I was only thinking," he countered, "what a lucky guy I am that DiMaggio is up instead of that blankety-blank Rizzuto."

Sports Editor Lester Rodney is on vacation. He will be back Aug. 1.

Sport Items to Sleep On..

Chris Van Cuyk, whom the Brooklyn Dodgers recently called up from Fort Worth in the Texas League, won 25 games and lost only two with the Cambridge Dodgers of the Eastern Shore League in his first full season in pro baseball in 1947.

Sammy Baugh, the Washington Redskins' veteran T-formation quarterback who handles the ball on every play when he is in the game, did not commit a fumble last season.

Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers was hit seven times by pitched balls during the 1948 season, more than any other National League player.

Emory (Bubba) Church, young Philadelphia Phillies right hander, got his nickname through his baby sister's efforts to say "brother."

Willie (The Knuck Ramsdell, Cincinnati Reds right-hander, says he developed his knuckle ball pitch as a method of self-defense in 1941 when he was pitching in the West Texas League.

"In some of those Texas towns, I found I just couldn't pitch," Willie relates. "The air was so tight, I'd throw a curve and it would spin around a couple times and just float right across the plate. The batters were murdering me so I developed my knuckler."

Vic Raschi, New York Yankee pitcher, received a B.S. degree from William and Mary in February, 1949, after spending 11 years in part-time study.

Flam Upsets Schroeder

CHICAGO, July 24 (UP).—Herb Flam, the bright star of tennis from Beverly Hills, Calif., today upset the mighty Ted Schroeder to win the singles championship in the National Clay Courts tournament.

Flam beat the top-seeded Schroeder, whose home is at La Crescenta, Calif., 6-1, 6-2, 6-2, in a "dream game" at the River Forest Tennis Club.

Slap $50, $100 Fines on Bucs

PITTSBURGH, July 24, (UP)—Ford Frick, President of the National League, notified Pirate Manager Bill Meyer today that he has been fined $50 and Danny Murtaugh $100 for "interfering with and delaying" yesterday's game with Brooklyn.

The incident happened in the third inning when Snider rolled an easy one to Murtaugh at second. He tried for a double play and tagged Morgan coming from first, but Morgan knocked the ball out of Murtaugh's hands for an error.

In the ensuing argument with umpire Warneke, Meyer and Murtaugh were thrown out of the game.

STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
Detroit	56	31	½
New York	55	33	1½
Cleveland	54	36	3½
Boston	51	39	6½
Washington	40	46	15½
Chicago	37	54	21
Philadelphia	32	58	25½
St. Louis	30	58	26½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
Philadelphia	51	37	—
St. Louis	50	37	½
Brooklyn	46	36	2
Boston	47	38	2½
New York	41	46	9½
Chicago	39	44	9½
Cincinnati	37	50	13½
Pittsburgh	31	54	18½

LEADERS

BATSMEN

(Based on 250 times at bat)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player and Club	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Pct.
Kell, Detroit	88	359	72	124	.345
Evers, Detroit	80	312	64	107	.343
Doby, Cleveland	86	300	66	103	.343
Dropo, Boston	77	325	64	111	.342
Zarilla, Boston	74	287	53	97	.338

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Robinson, Brooklyn	82	308	68	113	.367
Musial, St. Louis	84	317	62	114	.360
Pafko, Chicago	77	280	57	93	.332
Lockman, New York	62	260	35	86	.331
Sisler, Philadelphia	87	309	46	102	.330

RUNS BATTED IN

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Stephens, Boston	97	Wertz, Detroit	84
Dropo, Boston	94		

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Kiner, Pittsburgh	76	Ennis, Philly	68
Sauer, Chicago	69		

HOME-RUN HITTERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Rosen, Cleveland	27	Dropo, Boston	24
Williams, Boston	25		

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Kiner, Pittsburgh	28	Snider, Brooklyn	19
Jones, Philly	21		

Today's Game

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis at Brooklyn (night)
Pittsburgh at Boston (night)
Cincinnati at New York (night)
Chicago at Philadelphia (2—twilight-night)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston at Detroit (night)
New York at St. Louis (night)
Philadelphia at Cleveland (night)
Washington at Chicago (night)

SCORES

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

At Cooperstown, N. Y.

Boston (A)	000	200	240	8	12 2
New York (N)	100	310	000	5	7 4

Littlefield and Batts; Hartung, Hansen (5) and Westrum, Calderone (4). Losing pitcher, Hartung. Home runs: Hartung, Weatherly, Batts, Pesky, Stephens.